THE

European Magazine,

For MAY 1806.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of RICHARD CLARKE, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of ALBYNS, the Seat of JOHN R. ABDY, Esq.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PERUSER's hint will be attended to, as far as it is practicable.

The Eſſay, No. V, and *Leiſure Amuſements, No.* XXVI, both came too late. We are inclined to oblige the former Correſpondent, but cannot poſitively engage ourſelves on the ſubject he requeſts an anſwer to.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from May 10 to May 17.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	85	9	42	0	34	5	33	5	44	2
Surry	89	4	38	0	33	6	32	10	47	0
Hertford	73	0	41	0	34	6	26	9	34	0
Bedford	74	11	45	7	33	10	28	3	40	3
Huntingd.	77	5	00	0	32	3	26	4	29	7
Northam.	81	4	51	9	33	9	25	11	40	8
Rutland	83	0	00	0	38	3	25	3	41	0
Leiceſter	86	1	00	0	36	0	26	0	39	6
Nottingh.	88	5	49	6	41	0	26	10	43	6
Derby	92	2	00	0	44	3	29	6	47	8
Stafford	99	1	00	0	42	8	29	9	49	5
Salop	96	6	69	6	42	8	30	9	00	0
Hereford	90	2	51	2	39	5	26	8	39	9
Worceſt.	90	11	00	0	37	8	29	6	46	5
Warwick	90	7	00	0	38	3	31	0	45	3
Wilts	79	0	00	0	33	8	31	4	52	0
Berks	83	10	00	0	30	6	30	6	43	11
Oxford	83	6	00	0	33	11	28	10	40	6
Bucks	79	8	00	0	33	7	29	6	43	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	82	6	37	0	33	6	32	6	40	4
Kent	87	6	38	0	33	3	37	0	37	0
Suſſex	86	8	00	0	00	0	38	8	38	0
Suffolk	82	2	00	0	33	1	30	8	34	1
Cambrid.	76	10	00	0	27	8	21	11	35	3
Norfolk	79	3	44	0	31	7	25	9	32	7
Lincoln	79	7	48	3	35	4	23	5	37	4
York	74	10	56	0	32	2	24	7	41	1
Durham	73	7	00	0	38	2	25	3	00	0
Northum.	76	10	49	0	31	4	26	9	00	0
Cumberl.	79	9	61	1	47	0	30	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	83	7	60	0	46	10	32	4	00	0
Lancaſh.	80	7	00	0	39	5	29	2	41	9
Cheſhire	80	5	00	0	00	0	30	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	88	6	00	0	39	7	26	6	44	6
Somerſet.	87	8	00	0	35	11	28	3	00	0
Monmou.	99	1	00	0	39	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	85	0	00	0	33	3	23	11	00	0
Cornwall	91	7	00	0	38	1	27	9	00	0
Dorſet	86	4	00	0	33	4	32	8	00	0
Hants	85	8	00	0	30	3	31	6	39	6
WALES.										
N. Wales	85	4	00	0	45	4	22	2	00	0
S. Wales	81	4	00	0	50	2	18	0	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

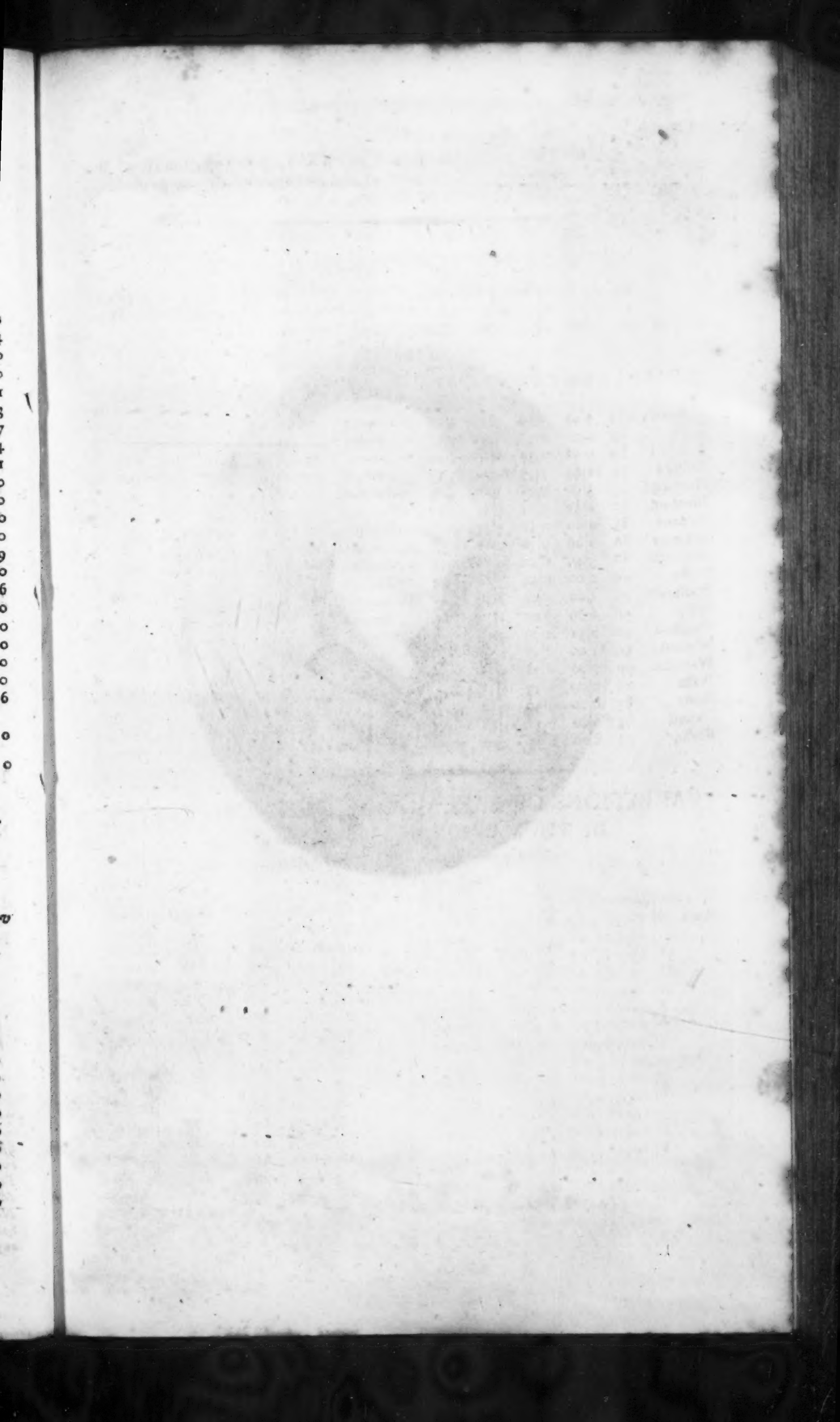
By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Inſtrument Maker to his Majeſty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv.*
Apr. 26	30.30	45	N	Fair
27	29.91	46	W	Ditto
28	29.73	48	NW	Rain
29	29.68	47	S	Ditto
30	29.52	46	WNW	Fair
May 1	29.78	53	SW	Ditto
2	29.59	57	S	Ditto
3	29.61	48	N	Rain
4	29.87	46	N	Fair
5	30.05	47	E	Ditto
6	29.83	50	E	Ditto
7	29.56	61	E	Rain
8	29.50	60	E	Fair
9	29.47	58	ESE	Ditto
10	29.63	62	SSW	Ditto
11	29.71	61	SW	Ditto
12	29.77	56	ESE	Ditto

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv*
May 13	29.69	55	E	Rain
14	29.50	55	E	Ditto
15	29.40	58	SW	Fair
16	29.85	62	S	Ditto
17	30.02	61	NE	Ditto
18	30.25	63	SE	Ditto
19	30.40	62	ESE	Ditto
20	30.21	60	E	Ditto
21	30.15	60	N	Ditto
22	30.11	59	NE	Ditto
23	30.24	60	E	Ditto
24	29.99	63	E	Ditto
25	29.86	63	E	Ditto
26	29.89	66	E	Ditto
27	29.91	60	NE	Ditto
28	30.02	65	SE	Ditto



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Richd. Clarke Esqr.

Chamberlain of the City of London.

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR MAY 1806.

RICHARD CLARKE, ESQ.

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

NEVER was the important and honourable office of Chamberlain of London (closely connected as it is with the morals and manners of the Metropolitan youth) more ably or more conscientiously filled than by the Gentleman who is the subject of the present brief Memoir.

RICHARD CLARKE, Esq., an eminent practitioner of the law, was elected Alderman of the Ward of Broad-street in 1776, on the resignation of Benjamin Hopkins, Esq. (who had been made Chamberlain), and served the office of Sheriff in 1777. In 1781, he was a candidate for the Representation of the City of London in Parliament; in which he was opposed by Sir Watkin Lewes (then Lord Mayor), who proved successful by a small majority*. In 178..., Mr. Alderman Clarke was elected Treasurer of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. In 1784, he was called to the Prætorian Chair; and on May 19, 1785, during his Mayoralty, was elected President of Christ's Hospital, on the resignation of Alderman Alsop. At the close of the Mayoralty, he received the unanimous Thanks of his Brethren, for his constant attention to the duties of his office, and to the rights of his fellow-citizens; for supporting the honour and dignity of the corporation; and for his wise, steady, and firm administration of public justice, during the whole course of his Mayoralty.

On the 24th of February following, the worthy Alderman, with very great credit to himself, refuted a malicious charge which had been preferred against him by a Member of the Court of Common Council †, to the utter disgrace of the party who had hazarded the accusation; which was no less serious, than that of not having appropriated the money voted by the Court for the use of the prisoners in the several Compters, &c. Alderman Clarke, however, brought several tradesmen as witnesses; by whose evidence it was clearly proved, that he had not only properly expended the 50l. ordered by the Court, but considerably more; and that the Sheriffs had also greatly exceeded the sums voted for the same purpose. The censure of the Court was then moved for against Mr. Dornford; who in his place produced some letters from the different gaols; by which it appeared, that he had acted throughout the business on presumption and misinformation. He expressed himself very much concerned for what he had done; and the Court consented to withdraw the motion of censure, on his making a proper acknowledgment; to which, after some dispute, he agreed, and read it twice to the Court: The motion of censure was in consequence withdrawn.

On the death of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Clarke was, by the almost unanimous voices of his fellow-citizens elected Chamberlain of London in January 1798, and, in consequence, resigned the office of Alderman and the Presidentship of Christ's Hospital; or, in the words of his witty predecessor, Mr. Wilkes, exchanged his scarlet gown for "a gown with gold tassels;" and on every Midsummer-day since that period, he has had the satisfaction of receiving the general plaudits and unanimous suffrages of the Livery of London. His attention, indeed, to the important duties of Chamberlain, and the general complacency of his manners, are such as cannot fail of endearing him to all who have the happiness of his acquaintance, or who have occasion to apply to him on official business.

A specimen of his classical taste may

* 2685 to 2387. † Mr. Dornford.

be given in the ſhort ſpeech which he addreſſed to Dr. Edward Jenner, in 1804, on preſenting him with the Freedom of the City of London for the moſt important diſcovery in Medicine that this or any preceding age has ever produced.

"DR. JENNER,

"I give you joy: and, in obedience to the reſolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, preſent you with the freedom of this City, in a gold box, 'as a token of their ſenſe of your ſkill and perſeverance in the diſcovery of, and bringing into general uſe, the Inoculation of the Cow Pock.'—It has frequently fallen to my lot to convey the thanks of this great Corporation to men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their proweſs in arms, and who have gained immortal honour by Victories obtained over the Foes of their King and Country. But you, Sir, have obtained a Victory over the deadlieſt enemy of the Human Race;—a Monſter, who levelled in one undiſtinguiſhed ruin the Aged, the Young, the Rich, the Poor; whoſe rage could not be reſiſted by the ſtrong, nor oppoſed by the weak, and whoſe unfeeling malice could neither be ſoothed by Innocence, nor diſarmed by Beauty.—May you, Sir, long live to enjoy the inexpreſſible pleaſure of ſeeing thoſe multitudes whom you have preſerved from the grave performing the various charities in this ſublunary ſtate; and afterwards meet them in thoſe happy regions where the Phyſician's ſkill is uſeleſs, and there receive the reward allotted to thoſe who, in humble imitation of their benevolent Redeemer, devote their lives to the happineſs of their Fellow-creatures*."

The little leiſure that the worthy Chamberlain can obtain from public duty, he devotes to the cultivation of ſome beautiful grounds at Chertſey in Surry, which were formerly the retreat of the celebrated Cowley.

A LETTER *to a* YOUNG GENTLEMAN *in the* ARMY, *treating chiefly of the* MORAL PART *of* MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

THE following piece was firſt publiſhed 128 years ago; and as it contains advice that will hold good in all ages, it claims a place in our magazine.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT ſeems, before my former letter came to your hands, you had received

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* To which the Doctor anſwered:—

"SIR,

"The diſtinguiſhed honour conferred upon me by the city of London demands my grateful acknowledgments. No words, perhaps, could adequately convey my feelings. I can only ſay, that reflecting on the *Cauſe* which has made me the object of your attention, I cannot but conſider this as one of the happieſt moments of my life. The pleaſure I feel, Sir, is greatly increaſed by the conſideration that the teſtimony you have juſt pronounced, in the name of the great and important Body you repreſent, in favour of Vaccination, may tend to counteract thoſe attempts which have recently been made to retard its progreſs; attempts which, I will boldly aſſert, entirely originate either in ignorance or prejudice. The merits of the Vaccine practice are now ſo well eſtabliſhed, and ſo generally acknowledged, that, I am well aſſured, no efforts of the ill-judging or miſguided few who ſtill continue to oppoſe it, whatever preſent miſchief they may occaſion, will ultimately prevent its univerſal adoption. It is unneceſſary to re-capitulate the multiplicity of evidence that has been laid before the Publick from every part of the Civilized World, to prove both the efficacy of the Cow-pox in preventing the dreadful malady, the effects of which you, Sir, have ſo well depicted, and its own inherent mildneſs. From many of the large Cities, particularly from Vienna, Berlin, Geneva, as well as from many populous diſtricts on the Continent, I have lately received information, announcing that the ravages of the Small Pox are no longer felt, and that it is at preſent ſcarcely known but by name. There indeed Vaccination has not had to contend with the various prejudices which, I am ſorry to obſerve, ſtill in ſome degree check its extenſion here. I firmly truſt, however, through the bleſſing of Divine Providence, to find, before I ſink into the tomb, that this, which you ſo juſtly term 'the deadlieſt Enemy of the human race,' has been every where completely ſubdued. I have only to add my beſt wiſhes for the laſting proſperity of this opulent and enlightened City; and to return you, Sir, my ſincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you have been pleaſed to communicate the Reſolutions of the Common Council."

the

the commiſſion, from which I was too late endeavouring to diſſuade you. The wiſeſt men do many things in their lives, which they are ſorry for when done, but cannot undo without greater diſadvantage. This act of yours I look upon to be one of thoſe: it was the deſire of honour made you take a commiſſion; and though now you wiſh it had been deferred till another time, yet, ſince you have put your hand to the plough, you muſt not look back; you cannot lay it down without ſhame, without diſparagement. Therefore, I will give you ſuch general advice as I can; for particular, or practical, you know, I do not pretend to.

It will be impoſſible for you, at firſt, to conceal your unſkilfulneſs in arms from your men, and therefore all attempts of that nature will be fruitleſs and ridiculous; wherefore it will be your beſt way to own it, to ſuch of your officers as are ingenious, and do not think it any diſparagement to learn of your inferiors. *It is no ſhame not to know that which one has not had the opportunity of learning; but it is ſcandalous to profeſs knowledge, and remain ignorant.*

In regard your experience in martial matters is green, as well as your years, it will be needful that you uſe all the helps you can, to make ſome amends for that defect.

When you have made a choice of perſons with whom you intend to be intimate, be careful you are not by any of them drawn into private or particular quarrels; and if any ſuch accident happens in your preſence, between others, endeavour what you can to compoſe, not widen the breach. If the difference grow ſo high, that nothing leſs than a duel can reconcile the feud in point of honour, make them ſenſible what a ſhame it is for men of true merit, to receive the laws of honour from faint effeminates, the hectors and huffs of the town, who poſſeſs none themſelves but what they are indebted for to their ſchools of honour and morality, the play-houſes: aſk with what juſtice they can expect the King's pay, or hope for his favour, or his pardon, while they ſhow ſuch contempt of him and his laws, and hazard their lives in a quarrel deſtructive to his ſervice. Remind them that the French, the great promoters of duelling in a more puſillanimous age, having now ſhaken off former fooleries, and put on the bravery of a warlike people, look on that man who offers to ſend a challenge, as a fellow fit to be kicked by their foot-boys; and that is the uſual way the gentry of France think themſelves obliged in honour to anſwer him. He who charges moſt briſkly at the head of his troops; he who firſt mounts the enemy's wall, and he who is forwardeſt in attacking their fortifications, are the only men amongſt them, who now obtain the title and the eſteem of honourable.

But if you meet with any ſo fond of falſe honour, ſo falſe to the principles of loyalty and true glory, that no reaſon can divert them, even in a foreign country, from aſſiſting the enemy, by diminiſhing our ſtrength, and making factions in our own party; let them alone by themſelves to deſtroy one another, for it is pity they ſhould live, and it is pity they ſhould die by any worthier hands than thoſe of the hangman or their own.

If you would ever arrive at greater preferment than you have, or deſerve that which his Majeſty has already beſtowed, you muſt be beholden for it chiefly to the valour and affection of your ſoldiers; therefore endeavour, what you can, to get them their pay in due ſeaſon; and if that cannot be done, at leaſt let them ſee that it is not your fault: obſerve and abhor the example of ſome others, who detain the ſoldiers' wages, the price of their blood, and throw it away upon the turn of a die, or ſpend it profuſely on their pride and their luſts.

Deſpiſe all baſe ways of enriching yourſelf, either by cheating the King with falſe muſters, or defrauding or abridging your men of any part of their due: ſuch practices have been the undoing of many a good cauſe, and are ſo far more worthy of a gallows than common robbers, by how much the loſs of a battle is more conſiderable than the loſs of a bag of money, and the ruin of the public than that of a private ſingle perſon. Conſider, your men are equal ſharers in the danger, though not in the honour and profit of the war; and that as you are the head, they are the body, containing, beſides the trunk, the uſefulleſt members, hands, arms, legs and feet, without whoſe executive power, all your contriving faculties will prove inſignificant; ſo that you muſt not think that you diſcharge the duty of a good or prudent commander, when you only ſhow yourſelf bold, and bring them on bravely to battle: your

care

care muſt be, both before and afterwards, to ſee that they have as wholeſome food (and phyſic when it needs) and as good quarters as the place will afford; and ſince Engliſh conſtitutions cannot ſo eaſily endure famine, as the people born and bred up in leſs plentiful countries, you muſt make it a principal part of your endeavours to have them ſufficiently provided; and when, upon any action, your under-officers or others have deſerved well, you ought to uſe your intereſt to get them encouraged and promoted.

A good commander will uſe his ſoldiers juſt as a good father uſes his children; and he who governs otherwiſe, through covetouſneſs, negligence, pride, or ill nature, ſhall never get any great honour himſelf, nor ever do any conſiderable ſervice for his King or country.

But though I would have you love your men well, becauſe you can do nothing without them, I would not have you ſpoil them with over-much kindneſs. *It is the wiſe diſpenſing of rewards and puniſhments, which keeps the world in good order. They never had their buſineſs well done, who through an exceſs of goodneſs reward mean ſervices too highly, or puniſh great miſcarriages too lightly.* Therefore, as you muſt take care of the back and the belly, the pay and proviſion of your ſoldiers; ſo you ought to be very ſevere in your diſcipline: The two former will gain you the love of your men, the latter their fear, and all mixed together produce complete obedience. Or, to expreſs it better in the martial phraſe, *pay well, and hang well, makes a good ſoldier.*

The frequent company of women, and the tippling of ſtrong liquors, debilitate both the mind and body of a ſoldier, rendering him ſoft and effeminate, lazy and ſickly, unapt and unfit for heroic exploits. Reſtrain, therefore, as much as may be, the debaucheries of your men, and be careful to reſtrain your own; and take this along with you as a general rule, that, *when you teach your men to live innocent, you do at the ſame time make them valiant.*

To the end you may with greater facility effect ſo good a deſign, you ought to be always attended with a good Chaplain; and if I were worthy to adviſe your General, I would beg him to be as careful in the choice of his Chaplains as his Captains; nay, I would adventure to ſay, they are as neceſſary, and many times have done, and may again as largely contribute towards the obtaining happy ſucceſſes.

You ſhould chuſe for a Chaplain a man reſerved in his life, grave in his deportment, fixed in his principles, and faithful to his Prince: One that will not be aſhamed when fools deride him; one that will not be afraid to exhort and reprove, as occaſion requires; one that is patient enough to endure ſcorn and reproach, and bold enough to oppoſe himſelf againſt the greateſt torrent of impiety. And then you ought to ſhow him reſpect, as unto the meſſenger of God, and to ſee that the martial laws relating to religion, and good order, be put in execution; which truly of late have been juſt ſo obſerved, as if they had been purpoſely made to be broken. If you begin the good example, you ſhall hardly need to compel your men to follow; they will be aſhamed to be vicious, if their Commander be virtuous; *and ſhame is a more effectual way to reform vice than pecuniary penalties, or corporal pains.*

By this means the lives of many men will be ſaved, who otherwiſe, to ſupport their vices, neglect their duty, commit theſts, and robberies, and rapes, and the like; and bring themſelves under the laſh of martial law, great puniſhments, and ignominious deaths.

You ſhould be as frequent and regular at your public prayers, as time and your affairs will permit; eſpecially neglect it not before a battle, or other great undertaking: *for prayer, by a ſtrange and ſecret influence, (which none can tell but they who uſe it,) brings from heaven new life and vigour, and courage to the moſt weak and timorous.*

And now I have happened to ſpeak of courage, that neceſſary qualification in a ſoldier, I will give you my opinion what it is, and whence it uſually ariſes.

Courage is either active or paſſive, and both are as uſeful for a ſoldier as a ſword and a target. Active is that which does prompt and excite a man to the undertaking and attempting great and hazardous enterprizes; and paſſive is a certain even temper and frame of mind, which dangerous accidents cannot diſcompoſe, or divert from his intended purpoſe. On the contrary, fear amazes, and diſtracts, and diſappoints the wiſeſt counſels and moſt deliberate deſigns; hurrying men

into

into the danger they think to avoid, or into greater: as the hart in the fable, to eſcape the dogs, ſought ſhelter in the lion's den; ſo it commonly happens in battles, that thoſe men are killed in flight, who, by keeping the field, might have won the victory; and it is frequent for a coward, who runs away from a ſword, to ſtumble upon a halter.

Inconſiderate raſhneſs is by ſome men called courage, when it produces the like effect, but is in truth no better than madneſs; and I intend only to ſpeak of that courage which is the product of reaſon.

True courage ſprings from a contempt of death, or an opinion that one ſhall not die. Contempt of death ariſes from a confidence in God's mercy, or a conſideration of honour, or both. Confidence in God's mercy will naturally grow as the fruit and effect of a good and virtuous life, and *thoſe men will be afraid of nothing, who are, and who believe themſelves to be, under the ſacred protection of Almighty God:* and when honour (or the thirſt after public fame for well-doing) is added, I think there is all, which is neceſſary to make a man truly courageous. Honour by itſelf (I mean a great title or public applauſe) is but an empty name, (not valued by wiſe men, ſave only when it comes as the juſt reward of virtue, the fruit of worthy performances,) and the apprehenſions of death and damnation are two weighty things, when nothing but that empty name is put in the balance againſt them: now *there are but a few atheiſts in the world ſo thorough paced, as to have totally extinguiſhed the fears of a future being*; however they may boaſt of it, when no danger ſeems to be near them. I have ſeen ſome of thoſe gallants, who talk nothing but honour, in the middle of a ſea fight look as ſilly as ſheep, and ſneak themſelves behind the main-maſt.

But the far greater number of thoſe who go to the wars, are perſuaded they ſhall not be killed, and that opinion is the cauſe of their courage, which, having a foundation ſo liable to uncertainty, is eaſily overturned by a little adverſe fortune: for when the battle grows hot, when death preſents itſelf in diverſity of ſhapes; when one loſes a leg, and another both his arms, and a third is ſhot off in the middle; when men and horſes confuſedly come tumbling down together, and a man's beſt friends lie bleeding by his ſide; then that confidence, which was groundleſs, vaniſhes of its own accord, and quickly follows diſorder and rout, and downright running away.

No man can promiſe himſelf before a battle, that he ſhall be alive afterwards, and *every prudent man ſhould be provided, not only for that which muſt, but as near as one can, for that which may happen.* I mean every prudent man ſhould think it may be his turn to be killed as ſoon as another, and therefore ſhould endeavour beforehand to keep himſelf from all horrid, flagitious, enormous crimes, ſuch as hinder one in times of greateſt danger, from aſking or hoping for God's mercy, and make a valiant man turn coward.

I would fain have you as eminent for your piety as your native bravery, and let one add reputation to the other. King *David* among the Jews, *Scipio Africanus* among the Romans, and King *Henry* V, among the Engliſh, were, in their times, the moſt pious and moſt proſperous Generals in the world.

It is very convenient, I think I may ſay neceſſary, that your men be poſſeſſed with the juſtice of the cauſe they fight for: let them be told by your chaplain this truth, that they are doing God's work, by endeavouring to reſtore thoſe to right who ſuffer wrong.

You may alſo do well, at convenient times, to relate to your officers and men, the great things their anceſtors formerly performed in France, and be ſtirring them up to a like emulation; but I cannot, by any means, approve of their policy, who perſuade their men to deſpiſe their enemies. Inſtead of that, I would have you let them know, that they are not now to fight againſt *France*, lulled aſleep by a long peace, and drowned in the pleaſures of eaſe and idleneſs; but againſt France awakened, grown watchful and wiſe; againſt men, whom a long war has made martial, and taught to be good ſoldiers; and againſt men, who have taken the ſtrongeſt towns in Chriſtendom with great facility, and defended them with greater obſtinacy, than any of their enemies, with whom they have hitherto been contending.

In my opinion, *the contempt of a crafty enemy is one of the greateſt advantages you can give him*; and he who commands valiant men, as the Engliſh are, need not be afraid to make them ſenſible

ble of danger; it will rather ſerve to inflame, than abate their natural courage: whereas, if they be taught to ſlight their enemy, they will be apt to think of a victory without labour, without dangers; ſuch an imagination will teach them to be careleſs, and careleſſneſs will lay them open to inevitable ruin and deſtruction.

Remember your ſoldiers how unkindly the French uſed ſome of their fellows, who had faithfully ſerved them many years, and to whom they owed a good part of their ſucceſs; uſe any arguments that may heighten their courage, or whet revenge, to a ſharp and vigorous proſecution; and always let them know they are in a place, where they muſt owe their ſafety and ſucceſs, and the very bread they eat, only to the effects of their own valour and vigilance.

The ſeaſon for action, this year, is almoſt over; however, you ſhould not be abſent from your men oftener, or longer than you need, although you have nothing for them to do; for *vulgar minds are generally buſy and depraved, and will rather be contriving ill, than doing nothing*. It will therefore be an act worthy of your prudence, to exerciſe them at convenient times (above what is uſual) in matches at leaping, running, wreſtling, ſhooting at marks, or any other manly and innocent ſports, which may render them healthy and hardy, and give them no leiſure to ſtudy mutinies, or other miſchief.

If thus by your example, by the ſtrictneſs of your diſcipline, by the veneration you ſhow religion, by the encouragement you afford the diſpenſer of it, you can perſuade or compel your men to live well and temperate, you will find when you come to fight, that ſoldiers ſo well paid and provided for, ſo kindly uſed, and ſo ſtrictly diſciplined, and prudently managed, will enter trenches, mount walls and fortifications, endure ſteadily the ſhock of enemies, run upon the mouths of cannons, and perform actions becoming gallant men, even ſuch as ſeem to others impoſſible.

For your own part.

As long as you have a ſuperior commander, you muſt be a punctual obſerver of orders; and, when you are employed in any particular deſign, endeavour to get your orders in writing; ſo may you beſt avoid committing miſtakes, and beſt ſecure yourſelf from fathering the miſtakes of other men. In any thing, eſpecially if the hazard be imminent, never attempt leſs than you are commanded, and, without a very good reaſon, do not attempt more; for, in ſuch a caſe, if it ſucceed well, you ſhall only *ſhare* the honour; but if ill, you ſhall bear *all* the blame by yourſelf.

In a word, when it depends on your choice, be wary in undertaking, ſpeedy in proſecuting your deſign: *caution in reſolution, and quickneſs in execution, being the two greateſt characters of a wiſe man.*

Thus, my dear friend, I have touched upon ſeveral particulars, which I did not think of, when I firſt ſet pen to paper, and doubt I have too much exceeded the limits of a modeſt letter; and perhaps a great part, if not all of it, will be rendered uſeleſs to you, by a general peace, which is the end of his Majeſty's arming; and if it can be had on ſafe and reaſonable terms, without more contending, is that which all good men ought to wiſh and pray for. If it happen otherwiſe, I ſhall then venture to write you ſomething elſe, in another ſtrain, which for the preſent is not convenient. I hope you will accept kindly, what is kindly intended, from

Your faithful friend
and ſervant.

Auguſt 30, 1678.

ALBYNS,

THE SEAT OF JOHN R. ABDY, ESQ.

[WITH A VIEW.]

ALBAN'S, Albyns, or Albynes, is a ancient ſeat of the Abdys, in the pariſh of Stapleford Abbots, in the Hundred of Ongar, Eſſex. It is a ſpacious and commodious Manſion, with large rooms and rich ceilings; and has been ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the work of Inigo Jones; Lord Orford, however, rather inclined to the opinion of its having been erected by one of the ſcholars of that great architect; for if Inigo Jones "had any hand in it, (ſays Walpole ſarcaſtically) it muſt have been during his firſt profeſſion, and before he had ſeen any good buildings." The manor was purchaſed by the Abdy family in the reign of King James the Firſt, and has continued in it by deſcent to the preſent time. It ſtands about 16½ miles from London.

A TOUR

Drawn & Engraved by S. Rawle.

ALBYNS, ESSEX.

The Seat of John R. Abdy Esq.r

Published by I. Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, May 1. 1806.

A TOUR *in* SCOTLAND *in the Year* 1749.

(*Concluded from page* 259.)

THE country in general is ſo barren and uncultivated, that the face of it is very unpleaſing: it is not, however, without its beauties, which are the frequent proſpects of the ſea, and the ſeats of the nobility and gentry, that are all ſurrounded with wood, and there is ſcarce a cottage that has not a grove planted round it. The towns, too, look well at a diſtance, being moſtly built in length, and having two ſteeples or ſpires, one to the church, another to the tolbooth; but the ſtreets are intolerably naſty, the filth of every houſe lying before the door. Here and there are interſperſed a great many fine old ruins; but ruins, I think, never pleaſe the eye, but in a fertile landſcape, where they vary the ſcene, and divert the idea. There being no medium in the grounds betwixt too ſoft and too hard, the country is bad for hunting, but a good one for ſhooting; and its openneſs makes it convenient for hawking, which is the favourite diverſion.

I returned, as I was adviſed, the weſtern road, for the ſake of the inns, roads, and accommodations, which I found very good all the way. My firſt ſtage was to Glaſgow, where the aſſizes happened to be kept, and were attended by a numerous concourſe of all the families of diſtinction in the neighbourhood. The expenſes of the week were defrayed by the gentlemen of the jury. The magiſtrates honoured me with the freedom of their city, and treated me very politely. They are all men of ſo reaſonable ſize, and ſo clear of all marks of gluttony and drunkenneſs, that I could hardly believe them to be a Mayor and Aldermen.

Glaſgow is a moſt beautiful city, delightfully ſituated: the approach to it (the way I came) is by the ſide of a fine river, that has on one hand a range of meadows, diſpoſed by nature in as regular a ſlope as ever was formed by art; on the oppoſite ſide are ſeveral pretty villas. The houſes are built of excellent ſtone, and good workmanſhip. Near the centre of the town, where the public edifices are erected, four great ſtreets meet, one of which has porticos all along of ruſtic arches. On a riſing ground, in the middle of a ſpacious ſquare, there is now building a church, of the ſame deſign and model as St. Martin's, which you know would be a glorious piece of architecture, if its ſituation did not hinder its beauties from being conſpicuous. The cathedral is an old, majeſtic, gothic ſtructure; and cloſe by it ſtands a grove of ancient lofty pines, which reflect a moſt venerable gloom, but within it is miſerably kept, (as all their churches are,) the roof quite out of repair, the pavement broken, and the walls covered with mould and dirt. The great aiſle is divided with dead board into three partitions, each being a ſeparate kirk. Strange revolution of things! To ſee a church built for the pompous ceremonies and ſolemn worſhip of the Roman Catholics become a ſeat of the rudeneſs and indecency of the Preſbyterians. I found great pleaſure in ſurveying the ſeveral manufactures of this place, and was particularly delighted with the preſs, which is brought to the higheſt perfection, both for the beauty of the types and correctneſs of the text, by the ingenuity and ſkill of two brothers, of the name of Foulis, who till of late, that they commenced publiſhers, ſpent their lives in mean profeſſions, but found time for ſo much ſtudy, that they are eſteemed the beſt ſcholars in that univerſity.

From Glaſgow I rode eight miles over a pleaſant country to Hamilton. The Duke's palace ſtands at the end of the town: the upright and plan of it both reſemble Henbury, but are much larger: the apartments, which are very handſome and commodious, go out of a gallery that takes up the whole centre of the houſe: in it are ſeveral fine family pictures by Vandyke, particularly one of a Lord Denbigh, that is the beſt portrait I ever ſaw. The expreſſion is as ſtrong as the life, and colouring as neat as enamel: he is ſhooting at a parrot, to which a Mulatto points, the ſcene lying in the Indies. At one end of the room, there is a noble picture of the treaty of Seville, by Hans Holbein, in which the characters of each nation are ſo ſtrongly expreſſed, that it is diſcernible at firſt ſight what kingdom every ambaſſador belongs to. On a high hill, about a mile from the houſe, the late Duke raiſed an extenſive pile of building in the form of a caſtle, to terminate the view: it is called Chatterault, the name of his duchy in France,

France, but ſerves for a dog-kennel: though it looks magnificently at a diſtance, when we came near I could ſee nothing elegant in the architecture; but the ſituation is exquiſitely charming, having a proſpect of the town and palace, and a very large extent of country: on one ſide there is a farm-houſe upon a green bank, with a good deal of wood about it, that makes a pretty landſcape, and behind it a long vale, that has high rocks on either hand planted with ſhrubs, and a river at bottom, like the celebrated Matlock. From hence I went to Kallender, Lord Boyd's ſeat, where I ſaw nothing remarkable, but the politeneſs of his Lordſhip, and the beauty and perfections of his wife. In my way from thence to Edinburgh, I ſaw Hopton Houſe, belonging to Lord Hopton. After aſcending a ſteep hill, we came upon the terrace that leads to the houſe, the front of which is ſo placed as to have an arm of the ſea, called the Frith of Forth, in a direct line before it for many miles. There are ſeveral rocks and iſlands in view, and the coaſt on each ſide is extremely beautiful; ſo that all together form a moſt glorious proſpect. The court, which is very ſpacious, the houſe itſelf, and buildings adjoining, that are immenſe, with the advantage of this noble ſituation, have a wonderful air of pleaſantneſs and grandeur. The colonade and wings are diſpoſed like thoſe at Buckingham Houſe, but built in an exquiſite taſte and workmanſhip. The houſe has too many windows in the front to be handſome; but they are now about pulling it down, and rebuilding it in a manner correſpondent to the wings: the apartments, too, they told me, (for I did not ſee them,) are mean, but going to be altered. Towards the ſea there is a park with delightful ſummer walks, and on the land ſide a winter garden prettily laid out, and planted with all ſorts of ever-greens. On an adjacent hill is a lead-mine, that yields immenſe treaſures, of which this Lord is accounted very frugal, except in his building expenſes; this being the third time, in the ſpace of thirty years, that the whole fabric has been changed.

The ways near Edinburgh are very rough and ſtony, and the lands lie ſo uncultivated that they do not look like the approach to a capital city. The ſituation is very regular and romantic, but extremely inconvenient; for there is but one way that the buildings can poſſibly be extended. It ſtands on a kind of precipice in the middle of a hill that is very ſteep, both above and below; in the bottom is a great lake. On the ſummit of a wild ſpiral rock, that commands the town, ſtands the caſtle: it has one fine ſtreet, paved like St. James's-ſquare, which would be the grandeſt in Europe, if a church and an ugly row of houſes were not built in the middle of it. The houſes are eight or nine ſtories high, and almoſt every floor is a ſeparate dwelling. The ſtair-caſes are very dark and ſteep, exceſſively narrow and dirty. I believe ſo great a number of people are no where elſe confined in ſo ſmall a compaſs; which makes their ſtreets as much crowded every day as others are at a fair. The ſea-port is at Leith, about a mile off, where there is a great wooden pier built in the ſea, of this form that ſerves for an harbour. Here would have been a moſt delightful and convenient ſituation for the city, whither King James the IId formed a project of removing it, and would have contributed his Scotch revenue towards carrying it on. The deſigns for it were planned by the moſt eminent architects of that time, and are ſtill extant; but the project dropped with his reign, and I fancy has not been thought of by any of the ſucceeding Monarchs.

Holyrood Houſe is not the largeſt, but, I believe, the completeſt, royal palace in Britain. It ſtands very pleaſantly, having one way a view of the ſea, &c. The inner court is exceſſively beautiful, nobly deſigned, and well executed, having a magnificent portico on every ſide, one ſupported by pillars, the other three by ruſtic arches: above them are Corinthian pilaſters. The apartments are well laid together, the rooms all large, and juſtly proportioned, but are ſhamefully neglected, and lie in heaps of rubbiſh and confuſion. A melancholy object for the poor inhabitants, to behold the ancient ſeat of their own Kings ſo careleſsly falling to ruin, where the pleaſures, honours, and dignity of their kingdom uſed to centre.

One morning I went to Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleugh's. As Hopton Houſe

Houſe has the beſt outſide, ſo *this* is the beſt within of any in Scotland; the apartments throughout being admirably contrived for the convenience of the family, as well as the reception of ſtrangers. The hall is but mean. At one end of it is the ſtair-caſe, ſupported by marble columns; the ſtairs, too, are of white marble, and the wainſcot as high as the ſurbaſe: above that it is white wall. A lobby at the ſtair-head leads to a very grand ſaloon, which is furniſhed entirely with whole length pictures of all the reigning beauties of King Charles the IId's Court, by Sir P. Lely, in his beſt manner. The rooms are all completely fitted up with rich furniture in the old faſhion; ſuch as velvet, tapeſtry, and curious needle-work. There is a good collection of portraits, ſome in every chamber, by Sir P. Lely and Sir G. Kneller; particularly a very graceful figure of the Duke of Monmouth, in the character of St. John, laying his hand on a lamb; but it has that ſtiffneſs inſeparable from a portrait, that I immediately knew it to be one. There is a garden in the modern taſte, but nothing extraordinary.

After leaving Edinburgh, I ſaw nothing worth mentioning to you, but the ſituation of Lord Haddington's, which ſtands on an eminence by the ſea, and has a boundleſs proſpect of it all behind: in the bottom there is a hollow ſunk below the ſhore in a ſemicircular ſhape, that makes a kind of bay, and receives and emits the tide at each end; at high water, the waves, breaking on the ſhore, tumble over into this baſon, in the form of an immenſe caſcade. About a mile in the ſea there is a great rock, called the Baſs, which, in a clear day, appears covered with all ſorts of wild fowl; and there is another further off, that has a light-houſe on the top: the land-ſcape, too, is delightful; for the plantations are very fine and extenſive; and on an oppoſite hill there is a gentleman's ſeat, where I lay, and near that Lord Belhaven's, who have both planted and cultivated their grounds in a beautiful manner. Several towns and villages are ſeen in the view: ſo that I think it, upon the whole, more pleaſing, though not ſo great, as that of Eglington.

Twenty miles from hence I came to Berwick, and there took leave of Scotland and a gentleman whoſe exceſſive humanity induced him to take the trouble of accompanying me ſo far on my journey, which his converſation, whilſt I enjoyed it, made very pleaſant to me. It may give you an idea of Lord Eglington's character, if I only tell you, that he has ſo much regard for learning and virtue as to give an annuity of a hundred a year to this gentleman, (one Mr. Ramſay, a near relation of the Chevalier of that name,) merely on account of his excellent qualities, and to mend the badneſs of his circumſtances, which were reduced very much beneath his birth and education.

You will, perhaps, make the ſame reflection upon me that is caſt upon all travellers, that I have conceived prejudices againſt my own country; but with this difference, that they who viſit polite nations deſpiſe their own for want of ſuch *luxury* and vanities as they ſee abroad, and are not yet become habitual in England; whereas, after ſeeing ſo much virtue amongſt people to whom theſe extravagancies are but little known, I lament the more, that we have ever deviated from that honeſt plainneſs and ſimplicity of manners, which the good old Scotchman was ſo fearful leſt they ſhould be ſupplanted in his country.

Berwick is a ſmall peninſula; the town is ſurrounded with a wall, raiſed of green turf, that, together with a caſtle, formerly ſerved for a ſtout fortification, and ſtill affords a delightful walk to the inhabitants. For below the river Tweed runs a long deep valley, in a ſerpentine form, and paſſes into the ſea, through a noble bridge of nineteen arches. Here the ſnow fell, which I was ſorry for, becauſe the biſhoprick of Durham, through which I paſſed, is reckoned one of the fineſt counties in England. But the ſnow came luckily for you, to ſave you the trouble of any more of my obſervations.

I am, &c.

Characteristicks.

No. III.

Blotus is, in his own conceit, an important character. When he talks, his face always puffs and ſwells into conſequence, his little eyes ſtare, and his cheeks fill. If he ſtands, he ſtruts, and raiſes himſelf on his toes.

If he ſits down, his right arm is always placed over the elbow of his chair, and the right leg over the knee of the left. Blotus imagines himſelf the greateſt man in company; and though he ſays nothing, or what amounts to nothing, he looks as if he was wondrous wiſe and cunning upon every ſubject of converſation. The eye, which the admirable Lavater deſcribes as being the ſeat of character, and which has been called the window of the ſoul, though perhaps better deſcribed as the ſky-light into that attic region where the brains uſually reſide, preſents a miſerable unfurniſhed apartment with a little rubbiſh laid up in a corner. If Blotus is aſked a queſtion, he anſwers with the moſt profound gravity, as if every thing depended upon his anſwer. Blotus is never ſo much delighted as when he can have an opportunity to ſhow contempt for weak intellects, abſurdity of conduct, or reduced circumſtances; not from any abſolute malevolence, but from the opportunity it gives him of ſhowing ſuperiority. Blotus likes to call one man a fool; to ſay to another, "Well, it is your own fault: Would any body have acted as you did? Why didn't you conſult me?" and to a third, "I told you that it would be ſo: Why didn't you take more care?" Somebody has once told Blotus that he was clever, and he has fancied himſelf ſo ever ſince, although he has not one of the powers of the mind. His memory is ſtowed in bulk with a variety of articles without form or feature, a mere "*indigeſta moles.*" His reaſon is a tedious experimental proceſs, that weighs over and over again the drugs his memory has collected. His imagination is a confuſed maſs of images, the children of blunder and miſcomprehenſion. Blotus is never without his conſidering cap upon his head; the ſmalleſt trifles are to him of importance; he is agitated and convulſed at the very idea of ſeeing a GREAT man; he cannot ſtand ſtill, he fidgets about from place to place, tells every body his buſineſs that will liſten, and fancies that his affairs are of as much conſequence to every body as to himſelf. If he happens to get into company with a ſtranger, he is ſilent until he has gathered from ſome one their opinion of him; he treats him accordingly. If he underſtands that he is clever, he honours him with the attention of opening his mouth as wide as he can, and ſtaring at him with his eyes fixed. If, on the contrary, he hears that he is an inſignificant or ſilly perſon, he averts his looks, ſwells and gets big with vanity and pride, and will have nothing to ſay to him. Blotus is of no conſequence but in his own opinion, or in the opinion of the vulgar.

GARRULUS is a very convivial pleaſant companion; but the worſt of him is, that he will tell what he calls a *good* ſtory, and which he always does in its *worſt* way. You may ever know, by a kind of proem or preamble, when Garrulus is going to begin; but nobody knows when he will end, and, what is ſtill more vexatious, it is odds but that you have heard it twenty times before. Thoſe who know him are always in agony when they ſee the paroxyſm coming on, and endeavour by all manner of means, as ſoon as they obſerve the ſymptoms, to divert his attention. Stentor, whoſe lungs are extremely good, and who ſuffers with others when he hears his friend Garrulus ſeized with the fit, always manages to be taken with a cough, or elſe talks ſo loud to his next neighcour at table as to drown the ſubject at its outſet, for which every body preſent are very thankful. Garrulus is not only tedious and prolix in his ſtories, but introduces ſo much digreſſion, and ſo many epiſodes, that you loſe the thread of the narrative, and fancy that it is another ſtory. Homo, who is a very humourous fellow, takes care to ſit next his friend Garrulus, to keep him, as he calls it, in order, and contrives, at the very inſtant that he has his ſtory ready, to tread upon his corn. Homo begs pardon, and continues begging pardon until he has completely put it out of the caſe to renew the ſubject. Garrulus is, however, very tenacious on this head: he looks a little offended at firſt; but the deſire of telling another ſtory is uppermoſt: Garrulus, therefore, forgives the interruption, and you find him, like the ſpider whoſe web has been deſtroyed, immediately at work again about another. It is in vain to attempt to ſtop him by fair means; he is incorrigible; he muſt tell a ſtory; and if he had not an opportunity during dinner to gratify this part of his pride,

pride, he would return home as diſappointed as if he had loſt the chance of receiving a conſiderable ſum of money. Garrulus, however, if he cannot tell a ſtory any where elſe, tells it at home; his man is ſure to have the ſuperflux; and as he is always civil enough to laugh, the matter ends very well, and he goes to reſt ſatisfied. While Tom is pulling off his maſter's boots, he uſually is on the broad grin, and his office is to ſtand until he is diſmiſſed, liſtening to all the bon mots that have been returned undiſpoſed of. The poor lad looks as if he heartily wiſhed the buſineſs over; but has art enough to know his cue. His predeceſſor was turned away becauſe his features were ſo unhappily formed, that he could not for the ſoul of him bring them to a laugh. Garrulus has not diſcernment enough to diſcover the impatience painted in the boy's face, and miſtakes the ſerious aſpect between the grins for the impreſſion his ſtory has made, and which Garrulus thinks the lad is turning over in his mind; though the fact is, that his thoughts are in the kitchen with Stella the cook-maid, who has promiſed him ſome ſtewed oyſters or hot cockles for his ſupper. Garrulus is, nevertheleſs, but half a fool; but then it is his beſt half; the other is a compound of littleneſs, meanneſs, falſe pride, and arrogance. Garrulus is never good-tempered but when he is telling a ſtory, and never pleaſed but when he is in the act of making every body elſe uneaſy, diſcontented, and diſſatisfied.

PROPLASMUS is a ſelf-created critic; he aſſumes an acute judgment, and expects every body to be governed by his opinion. He is, however, ſenſible of his own incapacity; and the cenſure he beſtows on others is not the effect of a deliberate and fair conſideration of the ſubject, but of his deſire to level, and to bring every body to his own ſtandard. He is ſo naturally envious, that he would not give the ſmalleſt nook in the temple of Fame to a deſerving cotemporary. He does not like even to hear praiſe beſtowed upon the dead; but he ſubmits to it, becauſe he knows that few will carry their envy ſo far as to liſten to him. He is like a woman of bad character, who always endeavours to prove every woman to be as faulty as herſelf. Proplaſmus knows that he is no author; That he cannot write; That he does not even know what is good writing: but this enables him to act the critic better; for that which would pleaſe a real judge is cavilled at by Proplaſmus, who appears to the vulgar and ordinary as a man of a wonderful capacity, becauſe he looks wiſe and wears ſpectacles. Proplaſmus has a natural averſion for real genius, and would ſooner praiſe the humbleſt pretender to merit, than acknowledge the ſame ſort of talent in another which he pretends to poſſeſs in himſelf. Proplaſmus forgets, that to obtain praiſe it muſt be generouſly beſtowed where due; it is a commodity mutually given and received. Proplaſmus, however, holds up his head as above the neceſſity of commendation; he ſmiles at either your approbation or cenſure, becauſe he is inflated with his own conceit, and fancies that he can pronounce his own capabilities. When Proplaſmus decries the works of others, he is not aware that the public is the moſt liberal court of appeal; that they will not be guided by his judgment; but that men of ſcience and erudition will give their unprejudiced fiats, which, added together, confirm Fame or diſgrace upon an author. Proplaſmus ſhould know, that ineffectual is malice, much more petty wanton malice, which, by dragging its victim into light, preſents him before judges who will liſten to his caſe; and thus it frequently happens that, by its own injuſtice and ſeverity, it defeats the very end it would produce, and gives honour, inſtead of ridicule, to the object of its envy.

Proplaſmus haſten to thy cloſet, unbend thy mind, open thy heart, quarrel not with thy brother authors. The public may be diverted with your battles, but, like a man and wife who are always diſagreeing, you debaſe each other in the end. If you fall out, fall out in jeſt only. Agree how you ſhall diſagree, if you would bring each other into notice, and ſettle, like lawyers, how much of each other's caſe you will admit to the other. Then you may enjoy without moleſtation your ſeveral portions of fame; and Penumbras, the great author and philoſopher, will allow Proplaſmus to be the model of critics.

G. B.

ESSAYS,

ESSAYS, HISTORICAL, LITERARY, *and* MORAL.

No. V.

On the State of Learning in France.

AT the preſent important period, when the French are advancing rapidly, as well in learning as in arms; when, in imitation of their Athenèes, one inſtitution has already been founded, and the formation of another is intended, upon a grand and comprehenſive baſis, it cannot be unintereſting to take a ſlight ſurvey of their literary eſtabliſhments, or a review of the ſtate of their learning; and in ſo doing, it will readily appear how requiſite it is to diſmiſs every prejudice that attaches to a hoſtile nation, in order to make a candid and impartial inquiry. In executing this taſk, it will be neceſſary to revert to the obſervations made by our own countrymen during the peace, which we have little reaſon for ſuppoſing inapplicable, even now, unleſs we implicitly credit the reports of the licenſe of the French military. The undertaking is undoubtedly arduous, in proportion to the ſcarcity of the information neceſſary to ground it upon, as few who have viſited France have devoted that attention to the ſubject which it deſerves.

The French people are, by nature, extremely penetrating, quick, and ingenious; but poſſeſs in a leſs degree, perhaps, than any other, that deliberate coolneſs and determined perſeverance which are indiſpenſable in the attainment of profound knowledge. The recent revolution called forth their dormant energy and vigour, by the anxieties it engendered and the exertions it required, and rouſed an activity in their minds, which was, perhaps, diſagreeable to their rulers, or which it was their policy to divert from matters of a political tendency to others of a leſs dangerous and leſs variable nature. In this attempt they were either completely ſucceſsful, or their endeavours were greatly facilitated, by the eſtabliſhment of literary inſtitutions, and by encouraging works of learning and merit: and hence we may obſerve, that the ſame ſpirit which ſtimulated them to the accompliſhment of a great revolution, has continued to impel them in the purſuits of ſcience and letters, and may ultimately lead them to great and uſeful diſcoveries.

The character moſt unanimouſly given to the French is that of politeneſs, and it is a character which every ordinary incident fully ſubſtantiates. Yet ſomething further ſeems requiſite to explain the indulgence they ſhow to foreigners who viſit their national and learned collections; ſince, at all times, they can gain a ready admiſſion, whereas a Frenchman can only obtain acceſs two or three times a week. This regulation may proceed from a noble and exalted pride, or from a becoming ſpirit of accommodation; but it is not inconſiſtent with their national vanity, or with the happy confidence they are apt to entertain of their own ſuperiority. We will, in this place, take a ſummary ſketch of their national and literary eſtabliſhments; for, however brief it may be, the conſideration of the difficulty or facility of obtaining inſtruction is an important point in reviewing the ſtate of learning. The public ſyſtem of education is highly beneficial in its plan and execution: there is a ſchool in each department, beſides three in Paris, into which youths are admitted after obtaining a ſlight knowledge in the primary or preparatory ſchools, wherein they have an opportunity of receiving excellent educations, as no profeſſor is wanting, and no expenſe ſpared, to complete any branch of learning. From this place they paſs to the French College, or to the Polytechnic School; and from thence, if they are inclined, and found to be competent, they are transferred to the Schools for Public Services, which are, in fact, either military or naval. But this ſyſtem, it muſt be obſerved, greatly favours the views of the Government; though, at the ſame time the nation obtains a number of ſcientific and able officers, it alſo receives ſome great and eminent profeſſors in the ſeveral branches of knowledge. The inhabitants of Paris poſſeſs inеſtimable advantages over the reſt of France; for the capital contains the greateſt public muſeums, the inſpection of which all are indiſcriminately allowed, as in literature each individual is there indiſputably equal. They have a picture gallery, the fineſt in the world; a muſeum of natural hiſtory, containing the moſt valuable and rare ſpecimens, both animal and vegetable; alſo an excellent library, abounding with ſcarce manuſcripts; beſides many

many other national collections, furniſhed on an accurate and comprehenſive plan. There are, independent of theſe, various private eſtabliſhments, which are eminently conducive to the general improvement; every aſſociated body has a library, many of them a lecture-room, and to the lectures there delivered the public frequently obtain admittance gratis. But though, in this curſory view, we only glance at the National Inſtitute, as an eſtabliſhment ſomewhat ſimilar to the Royal Society in London, yet we muſt not omit to mention the Athenées, as they are material ſources of literary improvement, and have become models for the foundation of the Royal Inſtitutions recently founded in this metropolis. A trifling ſum will entitle the ſubſcriber to all its advantages: he may hear two or three lectures almoſt every day, may enjoy the uſe of the library, which is generally ſelect, and frequent the ſeveral converſation rooms, which are conveniently fitted up, and where the members aſſemble, for the purpoſe of enjoying each other's company and converſation—a propenſity very univerſal in Paris.

The ſuperiority of arms can command the fate of nations, and all that conſtitutes their greatneſs; the victorious Generals of the French armies have deſpoiled Italy more in twelve years, than have all the caſualties and calamities of three centuries. Rome, Naples, Venice, and even Vienna, have been robbed of all the *chefs d'œuvre* of art, to enrich the ſplendid gallery of the Louvre; and among the invaluable works of Raphael, of Michelagnolo, of Leonardo da Vinci, and of Titian, few remain to their native country, except the freſcoes of the Vatican and other public buildings, which indeed are not moveable, and the monuments and churches of Rome and Florence. The Transfiguration, Raphael's divine production, is enrolled in the great catalogue, and the Apollo Belvidere is, to uſe the confident words of its inſcription, "for ever fixed on the Banks of Seine." The French people, by an averſion to the acquiſition of the dead languages, forget to copy the charming works of the ancients, and even ſlight the reſearch of ancient remains. But though this trait in their character may appear ſingular at firſt ſight, it will eaſily be reconciled, by conſidering their extreme levity, and their natural averſion to dry and laborious ſtudies. In learning the modern languages, they manifeſt the ſame diſinclination which they have imbibed toward the ancient; but moſt probably the latter is influenced by cauſes rather different from the former: vanity may, indeed, be deemed ſelf ſufficient to account for it, by inſpiring them with an idea of the ſuperior excellence of their native tongue; it produces all the effects of hauteur and ſupercilious diſdain. But the predilection which the French have imbibed for learning, and which they have ſo ardently maintained ſince the Revolution, has operated in a proper manner, and accompliſhed the deſired end. The maſs of the people, who during the oppreſſive ſyſtem which prevailed under the Bourbons were illiterate to a degree, and had loſt all inclination for improvement, have now emerged from that ſtate of ignorance, and have made conſiderable progreſs in their taſte for letters. Here, however, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that learning is probably more univerſal in France than in moſt other European nations, but that fewer arrive at that pitch of perfection which entitles them to the rank of profound ſcholars. We do not pretend to deny, that the French have among them Profeſſors who yield to none in ability, as well as in celebrity; ſince that daring, or enterprize, which is conſpicuous in their national character, prompts and urges them to diſcovery: yet, at the ſame time, much muſt be deducted for that vein of vanity which often alloys the pages of truth, and generally exaggerates their deſcriptions and magnifies their merits. It has been mentioned before, that the French have carried away the learned libraries of the conquered countries, the famous productions of the moſt maſterly pencils, and every ſpecies of curioſities which they have been able to ſeize: theſe ſpoils are univerſally conveyed to the capital; and if we conſider, as all the travellers who have viſited it have done, that Paris is a city of pleaſure, and that without commerce to aſſiſt it, it is, in ſome degree, dependant on the influx of ſtrangers for its ſupport, we ſhall find that the policy which they purſue has a tendency to enrich as well as to beautify it, and that it may ſoon become the centre of attraction, not only to men of pleaſure, but alſo to the virtuoſi and the literati.

The

The French, to the eye of cool and diſpaſſionate reaſon, are, notwithſtanding all their foibles, an enlightened people; and to thoſe who inſtance their levity as an invincible obſtacle to learned celebrity, it may be hinted, that the Greeks were of a volatile, capricious, and inconſtant character. Learning and the ſciences have, in all ages of the world, flouriſhed moſt, and arrived at the ſummit of their ſplendour, in thoſe countries which had recently experienced the violence of internal or external commotions, and the rulers of which have been its munificent patrons. This was preciſely the fact with the incomparable Athenians under Pericles; it was ſo with the Romans under the politic Auguſtus; and it is now the caſe, in a great meaſure, with the French people under Napoleon. Here we are aware, that many cheriſh an opinion, and judge accordingly, that it is the intereſt of that artful Governor to keep the people he reigns over in total ignorance; yet no deciſive evidence will warrant any unfavourable concluſion. Theatrical taſte ſeems to be much vitiated in France at the preſent day, and to have declined materially ſince the days of Moliere and Corneille. The great hiſtorical and literary age of Louis the XIVth, which we may extend during part of the ſucceeding reign, and which produced Fenelon, Fontenelle, Monteſquieu, and Voltaire, amongſt a crowd of illuſtrious characters, can hardly be ſurpaſſed: yet ſcience has never before been cultivated in France with ſuch ſucceſs and unanimity as at preſent; the tranſcendant abilities and the indefatigable induſtry of Laplace, Fourcroy, Lalande, Lacepede, and others, have not been employed in vain, and ſtill continue to render eſſential ſervice to learning and to their country. The proficiency of the French in literature and the ſciences has been erroneouſly compared to that period when Hadrian and the Antonines governed the Roman Empire; and the brilliant talents which their profeſſors diſplay have been repreſented as a momentary blaze, which may, perhaps, protract the fall of learning, but will only ſerve to irradiate its occidental gloom: yet, excepting that the preſent age has ſucceeded that of Louis the XIVth, as the age of Hadrian and the Antonines followed that of Auguſtus, the circumſtances peculiar to each will be found perfectly diſſimilar. The French, ſince the Revolution, have become a new people; another dynaſty has introduced freſh intereſts and freſh energies; and the ſimultaneous efforts of a liberal Government and an ingenious people will excite their inventive faculties, and ſtimulate them to laudable undertakings. The cheapneſs of learning, and the abundance of public inſtitutions, do not deter the poorer claſſes of the community from literary purſuits; and while the applauding eye of power encourages the Profeſſor, and the prevalence of faſhion influences the middle and higher ranks of ſociety, vanity, perhaps, contributes no ſmall portion to the efforts of all.

W. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE no doubt you will agree with me, that it is the bounden duty of every man who embraces the religion of the Bible, to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to protect and defend the truths of that Sacred Volume from the attacks of atheiſm and infidelity.

The arguments of thoſe writers who have followed the ſchool of Voltaire and his aſſociates, however ſpecious they may appear at firſt ſight, and whatever influence they may have on the minds of the illiterate and uninformed, will always be found wanting when poiſed in the ſcale of philoſophy and truth; and not unfrequently a little general knowledge of men and things, ſuperadded to a few grains of common ſenſe, will go a great way to overturn the moſt formidable objections that can be raiſed againſt the truths of that religious ſyſtem which it is the greateſt privilege and happineſs of Britons to enjoy.

The intent of this paper is to throw ſome light on a particular part of Scripture which has been a great handle of abuſe to the infidels of the preſent age, and the cauſe of much mirth to ſome of our moſt *ſapient* modern free-thinkers and *illuminati*. Theſe gentry could not fail to avail themſelves of a ſeemingly improbable circumſtance in natural hiſtory to throw ridicule and contempt on that Holy Book where the fact is recorded. But had they been at half the pains to enter into a rational examination of the truth which they have in hunting after difficulties and objections,

tions, the wonder would have ceaſed, and their time, ink, and paper, might have been devoted to a far better purpoſe.

The paſſage to which I allude is that giving an account of Sampſon's finding a hive of bees in the body of the lion which he had ſlain, as related in the Book of Judges, Chap. xiv. ver. 8. "And he turned aſide to ſee the carcaſe of the lion, and behold there was a ſwarm of bees and honey in the carcaſe of the lion."

To this paſſage one of our *learned* modern writers puts in his queries and remarks in the following terms: "How can the naturaliſt or the philoſopher be reconciled to the poſſibility of this ſtory? or how can the clergy account for it? or *What ſyſtem of morality does it convey?* Is it not miraculous how a BEE, which is allowed to be an inſect as delicate as induſtrious, could ever ſuck honey out of the putrid carcaſe of the King of Beaſts, or ever think to lodge it there?"

In vindication of the text from this unjuſt ſarcaſm, and to warn mankind againſt an over credulity in giving their aſſent to the opinions of theſe *would be* philoſophers and critics, however plauſible they may appear, I have put together the few following obſervations, and adduced one or two facts, which I have no doubt in my own mind will fully eſtabliſh the *poſſibility* of the circumſtance, and prove ſufficiently ſatisfactory to the inquirers after truth.

Writers who have deſcanted on the nature and properties of that curious race of inſects denominated the Apis, or Bee, confeſs that they have found the ſpecies ſo numerous, and of ſo many varieties, that they have ever been at a loſs how to arrange them with any degree of correctneſs. Upwards of two hundred different ſorts have been already deſcribed by them, of which by far the greater number are only known to mankind at large by the general appellation of WILD BEES, and with the nature and hiſtory of a variety of others naturaliſts themſelves remain but very imperfectly acquainted. Of theſe numerous tribes, many are known to form ſeparate and diſtinct families, each of which have their own peculiar manners, habits, and modes of life; and ſome of them, that are more generally known, have been called by terms ſynonimous with *Maſons, Wood-piercers, Leaf-cutters, Earth diggers, &c.* anſwering to the particular properties or habits of the inſect.

It is alſo a well known fact to the obſervers of nature, that among theſe different ſpecies of the Apis, there are ſome who conſtruct their neſts of ſmall particles of earth or ſand, ſome who ſuſpend them to the branches, and others who make their hive and depoſit their honey in the hollow parts of trees; ſome of them reſort to the clefts of rocks, and others take up their abode and ſecure their winter ſtore in banks or hillocks of earth. Of theſe various ſorts ſome are eaſily domeſticated; and it was doubtleſs from one or more of the above ſources that St. John the Baptiſt derived a part of his ſuſtenance in the wilderneſs, as mentioned in the firſt chapter of Mark, verſe the 6th.

It may be further obſerved, that the *Veſpa*, or *Waſp*, which is a genus of the ſame order (Hymenoptera) in the Linnæan claſſification of inſects, approaches very near in its nature to the *Apis*, and follows a mode of life directly ſimilar to that of the *Wild Bee*, taking up its abode ſometimes in the moſt extraordinary ſituations; it generally is known to hive in the broken parts of old churches and houſes, or piles of ruins, and not unfrequently in mole-hills, dunghills, and banks at the ſides of ditches; and I once ſaw a neſt of them in a country church-yard that had been deſtroyed in the centre of a grave, into which they had made entrance through a crevice between the tombſtone and the earth. I have alſo further remarked, that in places where there are common ſewers, ſtagnant waters, or ſtinking drains, and that in very confined parts of the metropolis, there frequently will be found a ſpecies of inſect very like what is uſually denominated a *Humble Bee*. With the nature of this laſt-mentioned ſort I am quite unacquainted, but have no doubt of its belonging to the family of Apis, and ſtate this circumſtance merely to prove that thoſe inſects denominated Bees in ſome of their varieties are not quite ſo nice in the choice of their habitations as the learned gentleman

tleman before quoted would induce us to believe *.

Moreover, we are not told in ſcripture that the Bees ſwarmed in the "*putrid*" carcaſe of the lion; on the contrary, it is very probable, from the context, that the ſtate of putrefaction had paſt, as it was "after a time" that Sampſon found the honey in the carcaſe; it might have been weeks or months; and it is not unlikely, in a climate like that of Paleſtine, where the animal was ſlain, that the body had in a very ſhort time paſſed from a putreſcent ſtate to that of perfect dryneſs; and who then will not allow that this habitation, formed of ſkin and bone, deprived of all moiſture and noiſome effluvia by the heat of the ſun, might not have afforded as good an aſylum for the Wild Bee to depoſit its honey as ſome of thoſe before enumerated, and which they have been known to adopt?

If what is here advanced, then, are tenable premiſes, and which I think the reader will not be inclined to doubt, the objections raiſed againſt the *poſſibility* of our text's being true will eaſily vaniſh. But to take the thing in its moſt improbable point of view, a more powerful argument for the truth of the hiſtory in this reſpect offers itſelf to our notice, and which, while it affords a ſubſtantial teſtimony to the fact in queſtion, will ſhow the propriety of conſulting the writings of the heathen authors for the elucidation of Holy Writ. I allude to the method practiſed by the ancient huſbandmen to obtain a new ſwarm of Bees, when, by accident or otherwiſe, their whole ſtock had become extinct; of which take the following deſcription, as it occurs in Virgil's fourth Georgic, as tranſlated by Addiſon:—

"But if the whole ſtock fail, and none ſurvive,
To raiſe new people and recruit the hive,
I'll here the great experiment declare
That ſpread th'Arcadian ſhepherds' name ſo far,
How Bees from blood of ſlaughter'd bulls have fled,
And ſwarms amidſt the red corruption bred.
For where th' Egyptians yearly ſee their bounds
Refreſh'd with floods, and ſail about their grounds,
Where Perſia borders, and the rolling Nile
Drives ſwiftly down the ſwarthy Indian's ſoil,
'Till into ſeven it multiplies its ſtream,
And fattens Egypt with a fruitful ſlime;
In this laſt practice all their hope remains,
And long experience juſtifies their pains.
Firſt, then, a cloſe contracted ſpace of ground,
With ſtrait'ned walls and low-built roof, they found:
A narrow ſhelving light is next aſſign'd
To all the quarters, one to every wind;
Thro' theſe the glancing rays obliquely pierce;
Hither they lead a bull that's young and fierce,
When two years' growth of horn he proudly ſhows,
And ſhakes the comely terrors of his brows:
His noſe and mouth, the avenues of breath,
They muzzle up, and beat his limbs to death.
With violence to life and ſtifling pain,
He flings, and ſpurns, and tries to ſnort in vain;
Loud heavy blows fall thick on every ſide,
Till his bruis'd bowels burſt within the hide.
When dead, they leave him rotting on the ground,
With branches, thyme, and caſſia, ſtrew'd around.
All this is done when firſt the weſtern breeze
Becalms the year, and ſmooths the troubled ſeas,
Before the chatt'ring ſwallow builds her neſt,
Or fields in ſpring's embroidery are dreſt.
Meanwhile the tainted juice ferments within,
And quickens as it works: and now are ſeen
A wond'rous ſwarm, that o'er the carcaſe crawls,
Of ſhapeleſs, rude, unfiniſh'd animals.

* An old writer on the "*Ordering and improving Stocks of Bees*," obſerves, that "the mouth of the hive being rubbed with CALVES DUNG, or Onion-bles and Marjoram, the Bees will never leave it."

No

No legs at firſt the inſect's weight ſuſtain;
At length it moves its new made limbs with pain;
Now ſtrikes the air with quiv'ring wings, and tries
To lift its body up, and learns to riſe;
Now bending thighs and gilded wings it wears,
Full grown, and all the Bee at length appears:
From ev'ry ſide the fruitful carcaſe pours
Its ſwarming brood as thick as ſummer ſhowers, &c.

Here we are informed, from indubitable authority, that anciently it was no uncommon thing, in Eaſtern climes, for a ſwarm of Bees to derive their very exiſtence from a putrid carcaſe. And the ſerious reader of this poem, which treats almoſt entirely on the nature and economy of Bees, will feel no ſmall ſhare of gratification in finding, that even the Pagan writers, which are chiefly read and admired for the beauty of their compoſitions and the amuſement they afford, are not deficient in evidence to prove the veracity of the ſacred writings; at the ſame time furniſhing us with additional cauſe to exult in the words of the Apoſtle, that "we have not followed cunningly deviſed fables."

I am, &c.

J. N.

Tyndall Place, Iſlington, April 11th, 1806.

LITERARY GLIMPSES; *or*, SHORT REMARKS *on ſeveral* SUBJECTS.

Being the Lucubrations of W. C., *a ſolitary Recluſe.*

(*Continued from page* 264.)

XVI.

EARLY marriages are adviſable upon this account. As they immediately ſucceed the progreſs of youth to maturity, if they happen not to be attended with the ſatisfaction that was fondly ſuppoſed, from falling in among the viciſſitudes of things they have hitherto peculiarly experienced, and from being enlivened with the hope that then emits to them its brighteſt rays, the diſappointment will come on by ſuch gentle degrees as to make it ſeem only the natural condition of life. They will feel themſelves, perhaps, not perfectly at eaſe, but ſcarce know what is the cauſe. Whereas, when this union is deferred till a later period, when habits are confirmed, when the preſcience of experience can ſee far into futurity, and the mind is become prompt to diſcover and appreciate every circumſtance of the *new* ſituation, *compariſon* then is apt to open its jealous and ſcrutinizing eye; and finding how much they have really increaſed their care, and how little advanced their happineſs, how many are their vexations, and how inſufficient their ſpirits to ſupport them, the alliance, of courſe, often produces a diſcontent of the moſt afflicting kind, and which is too frequently followed by many conſequences as fatal to domeſtic peace as diſagreeable to enumerate. The happineſs of marriage, however, depends upon ſo many circumſtances, that it may be adviſable or blamable at any time of life. Only this may be obſerved here, that in the advanced periods, for the above reaſons, it ſhould be entered upon with *proportionable* care and circumſpection.

XVII.

The different ideas that people entertain of the *ſenſe* and *perception* of mankind at large generally have a powerful ſway in forming their character. For, beſides the effect it has in their ſocial conduct, it has a tendency to make their own native ſenſe appear either greater or leſs than it really is. If they have a comparatively *high* opinion of others, it produces modeſty, and a cautious decent behaviour; if an *inferior* one, it inſpires the reverſe, haughtineſs and conceit, and, through a conſequent *unguardedneſs*, lays the owner of it under many ſocial diſadvantages. It *opens* him to all eyes, and if he have any other weakneſs, it is ſure to be ſoon ſeen, and as ſoon made known. From good ſenſe this due and ſerviceable idea of caution may be pretty readily acquired. But it may alſo be anticipated by inſtruction: and perhaps it deſerves to be inculcated on every young mind with as much care as many other maxims of conduct. Youth generally think of themſelves and of others as they are taught. And if we be to err in our repreſentations on any ſide of the truth, it ſhould ſurely be on that which creates reſpect for the *abilities* and *perception* of the world in general; not only as the precept is polite, but as it is political; not only as it may

compliment *them*, but becauſe it may alſo benefit *ourſelves*.

XVIII.

So much of the merit of every performance of man depends on the *exertion* or *intenſe* application of his powers, that without theſe be known, as to degree, and taken into the queſtion, no proper idea of his abilities can be juſtly formed from the ſcrutiny of any ſingle ſpecimen. Indeed, in works voluntarily offered to the public, it is generally *ſuppoſed* a writer, or an artiſt, has done *his beſt*; but this, on many accounts, may not always be the caſe. Whenever a perſon has acquired fame, and begins to tire, he is apt to relax his exertion; and, though what he then produces may not be as excellent as heretofore, his *abilities* may ſtill be the ſame. Theſe, then, we cannot ſtrictly arraign; but we may arraign his *induſtry*, or rather his *idleneſs*. Moreover, ſome ſubjects do not afford the ſame advantage to genius that others do. Therefore ſome performances muſt fall ſhort of others, in the entertainment they yield, or the power they have to engage attention. The faireſt way, therefore, of judging of an artiſt or author, is from his *beſt* or *greateſt* work; though even this may be attended with fallacies eaſier to conceive than needful to explain. Nor, while this inquiry is before the mind, will it be deemed impertinent to conſider the fact and its inferences, that the works of the creation itſelf do not *appear* to poſſeſs an equal degree of excellence, though the production of infinite ſkill, power, and perfection.

XIX.

In comparing the qualities and abilities of the two ſexes, and in eſtimating the many particulars that muſt enter into the diſcuſſion, it is ſeldom, perhaps, conſidered what a vaſt ſtock of conſequence we are daily giving the ſex that is not their due, by the partialities of faſhion and the flatteries of gallantry. The inferior capacity of the female ſex to contend with the male could only be fairly tried by ſuppoſing theſe prejudices out of the way, and equal numbers on both ſides earneſtly and honeſtly ſtriving for pre-eminence in all the uſeful or ornamental walks of life. And were ſuch a conteſt to take place, it is eaſy, I think, to ſee to whom the palm of ſcience, at leaſt, as well as the ſovereignty of power, would be decreed. The women could no more excel the men in theſe points, number for number, than they would out-weigh them in a pair of ſcales, or out-meaſure them under the ſtaff of a recruiting-ſerjeant. *Senſe*, *power*, and *pre-eminence*, have ever been aſſigned to the male character; while *ſweetneſs*, *ſubmiſſion*, and the *gentler graces*, are expected chiefly from the female. Though alike in many things, the two ſexes as certainly have their characteriſtic qualities as they are deſtined to act in different ſpheres; and the opinion is more blamable, and attended with worſe conſequences, which falſifies the heart for the ſake of urbanity, than the utterance of the ſatire, (if it can ariſe from nothing but *ſatire*,) which thus aſſigns to the female ſex a ſecond place in the ſcale of mental ability, as well as that of ſocial order and concernment.

XX.

Does not the idea of what we call *quick* and *ſlow* motion, but more eſpecially of a motion which appears *eaſy* and *moderate* to our nature in compariſon with others, ariſe from our *bodily* make (which leads to a certain ſpeed, within certain limits, in our walking); from the movement of our limbs, and alſo from the motion of the pulſations we feel within us, if not, in part, from the ſucceſſion of our thoughts? This idea of *eaſe* and *moderation* is undoubtedly not contained in motion *abſtractedly* conſidered, but in motion as it affects *us* who are thus formed. To an *ephemeron* the ſucceſſion of *our* ideas, moſt likely, would ſeem exceeding ſluggiſh; and to a ſwallow *our* pace exceeding ſlow. Conſidering us then as we are, it would ſeem that there muſt ariſe an eſtabliſhed idea amongſt us of the *eaſy* and the *moderate* in motion; and *to* this idea whatever has ſucceſſion muſt apply, if it be intended to appear with theſe attributes, and *from* this it muſt deviate when its object is to irritate, and raiſe the ideas of a motion, or ſucceſſion, in the extreme. Hence to a conception of this kind the ſpeed of *muſic* ought particularly to be formed, and no doubt is formed; though, perhaps, not upon principles ſo philoſophical as theſe, but ſimply by that taſte and feeling which always, and very happily, lead us with ſo much facility to *do* what is right, as well as make us to *judge* of it when done.

XXI.

XXI.

The idea of a *Supreme Governor*, or a *King*, ariſes as naturally from the circumſtances and accidents of a ſtate of nature, as that of any other ſituation, occupation, or occurrence of life; and it forms only *one* of the many diverſities and gradations of rank which might be looked for or expected by a rational thinker. Kings, chiefs, counſellors, and legiſlators, are ſo natural to ſociety, and their offices in themſelves were probably ſo burthenſome, and at their *firſt* inſtitution would probably be ſo often diſliked, that the *governed* would generally feel as much pleaſure in conferring the honour upon thoſe who took it, as they who took it could do in having it. Thus nature looks for, and points out, a *gradation* in ſociety; for *protectors*, as well as *protected*; and it is only an *artificial* infuſion of turbulent *pride* into our politics, which would teach men to think themſelves *all*, and *equally* on a level with Kings, and that Kings were their creatures on account of *phyſical* power, and not the handy-work of neceſſity from the conſtitution of human nature. That ſovereignty ſhould be confined to family, or transferred by conqueſt, are alſo natural ideas. In the laſt caſe, becauſe it is *ſtrictly* neceſſary; and in the former, becauſe it is a wiſe expedient, on many accounts which have reference to the well-being and tranquillity of the ſtate.

XXII.

It is generally conceived, that the happineſs of the loweſt claſſes of animals flows merely from an agreeable conſcious *feeling* of exiſtence, without any of the pleaſures which ariſe from reflection, or of thoſe views of futurity which cheriſh hope and animate purſuit. Of mankind we may obſerve *one* portion (and in this claſs the female ſex in particular often appear) who ſeem to place their chief enjoyment in adorning their perſons, in the diſſipations of pleaſure, or the applauſe of flattery. *Another* portion we ſee ſeek their principal happineſs in intellectual gratifications, and the approbation of the wiſe; comparatively regardleſs of the pleaſures ſo much, and commonly, coveted by others. Both portions of our fellows thus have their enjoyments, and the firſt, perhaps, without the leaſt notion that theirs is of an inferior kind; nay, they often think their own is as much above the other as it is more popular, ſhowy, and oſtentatious. But if they are not far miſtaken in this idea, if there be not a real ſuperiority in the privileges and enjoyments of that other, they muſt infer, that probably a *cockle* or an *oyſter* may be as happy as themſelves.

(*To be continued.*)

THREE LETTERS *from Dr.* JOHN WALLIS.

SOME time before the year 1700, when moſt of the Reformed Churches complied with the alteration of the Calendar made by Pope Gregory XIII, the reaſon why the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, did not then conform to it, was in a great meaſure owing to the three following letters, written by the Reverend and Learned Dr. John WALLIS; one to his Grace of Canterbury, another to the Lord Biſhop of Worceſter, and a third to Sir John Blencowe, who ſeverally requeſted the Doctor's opinion of the affair.

LETTER I.

For the Moſt Reverend Father in God, Thomas, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury his Grace at Lambeth.

Oxford, June 13th, 1699.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

AS to what your Grace mentions (in the cloſe of your letter, which I had the honour to receive,) about altering the annual ſtile, I am at a loſs what to ſay; that there is in our eccleſiaſtical computation of the *Paſchal* tables ſomewhat of diſorder is not to be denied; but I am very doubtful, that if we go to alter that, it will be attended with greater miſchief than the preſent inconvenience; it is dangerous removing the old land marks.

A thing (of moment) when once ſettled (though with ſome inconvenience) ſhould not be raſhly altered. Such changes may have a further proſpect than men at firſt ſight are aware of, and may be attended with thoſe evils which are not preſently apprehended.

In the buſineſs of *geography*; upon removing the *firſt meridian* (upon ſome plauſible pretence) from where Ptolomy had placed it, (though a thing at firſt purely arbitrary,) it is now come to paſs, that we have (in a manner) no *firſt meridian* at all, that is, none fixed, but

but every new map-maker placeth his firſt meridian where he pleaſeth, which hath brought a great confuſion in geography.

And as to the point in queſtion, the diſorder in the *Paſchal Tables* was a thing noted and complained of for three or four hundred years before Pope Gregory did (unhappily) attempt the correction of the Calendar; but it was all that time thought adviſable rather to ſuffer that inconvenience, than, by correcting it, to run the hazard of a greater miſchief; and it had been much better if it had ſo continued to this day, rather than Pope Gregory (upon his own ſingle authority) ſhould take upon him to impoſe a law on all the churches, kingdoms, and ſtates of chriſtendom, to alter both their *eccleſiaſtical* and *civil* year for a worſe form than what before we had.

Or if merely upon account of the *Paſchal Tables* (for he made no other pretence) it were thought neceſſary to make a change, he might have corrected the *Paſchal Tables* (or given us new Paſchal Tables inſtead of thoſe of Dionyſius) without altering the *Civil Year*: which hath introduced the confuſion (which we now complain of) of the old and new ſtyle; and which now can never be remedied, unleſs all nations ſhould at once agree upon one, which is not to be ſuppoſed.

I ſay *at once*; for if ſome ſooner and ſome later do alter their ſtyle, the confuſion (in hiſtory) will yet be greater than it now is.

'Tis true, that upon pretence of the Pope's (uſurped) ſupremacy in ſpirituals, (and in temporals alſo in order to ſpirituals,) moſt Popiſh countries (but I think not all) have ſubmitted their civil year (as well as their eccleſiaſtical) to the ſingle authority of the Pope's Bull.

But your Grace knows very well, that the Church of England had, long before this pretended correction, renounced the *Pope's Supremacy*; and that being ſuppoſed, there is no pretence for the *Pope* of *Rome*'s impoſing a law on the church and kingdom of England, to change our *Eccleſiaſtical* and *Civil Year*, more than in *us* for that in Rome.

And upon this account the church and kingdom of England did at firſt not admit of that change, and have hitherto retained our old conſtitution of the *Julian* year; notwithſtanding the Pope's (pretended) ſupremacy; and I ſee not why we ſhould now admit it, after having ſo long renounced it.

And really though it may not yet appear and be owned above-board, and thoſe who now preſs for an alteration be not aware of it, and be far from any Popiſh deſign, I cannot but think there is at bottom a latent Popiſh intereſt, which (under other ſpecious pretences) ſets it on foot, in order to obtain (in practice) a kind of tacit ſubmiſſion to the Pope's ſupremacy, or owning his authority. And though they be ſo wiſe as to ſay nothing of it at preſent, (for the bait is deſigned to hide the hook till the fiſh be caught,) they will pleaſe themſelves to have gained *de facto* what in words we diſclaim; for there is nothing but the Pope's bull which ſhould induce the change of the (*Civil*) *Julian* year (which is much better) for the new *Gregorian*; for the equinox going backwards (for ten or eleven minutes each year) is very inconſiderable, and which in celeſtial computations is eaſily rectified, as are many other inequalities of much greater concernment.

And I think it was never pretended that the *Civil* year muſt needs agree (exactly to a minute) with the *Celeſtial*, and if never ſo much affected, is impoſſible to be had; for the *Solar* year, and the *Siderial* year, differ more from each other than the *Julian* from *either*, which is a middle betwixt them.

And the ſeat of *Eaſter* (which only concerns the eccleſiaſtical, not the civil year,) may be eaſily rectified, if need be, without affecting the *Civil* year at all.

Of if not rectified, the celebration of *Eaſter* a week or month ſooner or later, doth not influence at all our ſolemn commemoration of Chriſt's reſurrection.

And 'tis agreed by moſt (if not all) chronologers, that as to the year of our Lord, the *Annus Vulgaris* is not the *Annus Verus*, (though it be not agreed how much it differs); but it would be a horrible confuſion in hiſtory, if we ſhould now go about to alter the vulgar account.

All the pretence that I can underſtand for altering our ſtyle, is only that in ſo doing we ſhould agree with ſome of our neighbours with whom we now differ; but it will then be as true that we ſhall differ from others

with

with whom we do now agree; we ſhould agree with France, but differ from Scotland, (which as to us is more conſiderable,) and with all others who yet follow the old ſtyle.

If it be ſaid, that they, in time, may come ſo to do by our example; this would but make the confuſion yet the greater; for then we muſt be obliged not only to know what places do uſe the new ſtyle, but from what time they began ſo to do, if we would underſtand their dates.

And if we ſhould by a new law alter our ſtyle in England, this would not compriſe Scotland; and we cannot promiſe ourſelves that they would preſently comply alſo; for (according to the preſent conſtitution of that church) they are not ſo pliable to comply with the *modes* of Rome as ſome in England are; and the buſineſs of *Eaſter* (which has the ſole pretence of the firſt alteration) would to them ſignify nothing, who according to their conſtitution obſerve no *Eaſter* at all, but do rather declare againſt it.

And when all is done, there will ſtill be a neceſſity of keeping up the diſtinction of old ſtyle and new ſtyle (which Pope Gregory's pretended correction hath made neceſſary); and with that diſtinction, things may be now as well adjuſted as if we ſhould now change our ſtyle.

I forbear to diſcourſe at large (that I be not too tedious) how much a better conſtitution the *Julian* year is, and more adviſable than the new *Gregorian*, which is a thing ſo notorious, that no aſtronomer (who underſtands the methods of aſtronomical calculations) though a Papiſt can be ignorant of, however they may pleaſe to diſſemble it; inſomuch that in their aſtronomical calculations they are fain firſt to adjuſt their calculations to the *Julian* year, and thence transfer them to their new *Gregorian*.

And conſequently how unreaſonable it is for us to exchange our better *Julian* year for one that is ſo much worſe. It would be much more reaſonable (ſave that they will never be induced to part with ought which may favour their uſurpation, how abſurd ſoever,) that the Papiſts ſhould quit their new *Gregorian*, and return to their old *Julian* year.

But I forbear to enlarge on this (and many other things which might be alledged); and humbly beg your Grace's pardon for having already given you the trouble of ſo long a letter; and am,

My Lord,
Your Grace's
Very humble and obedient ſervant,
JOHN WALLIS.

A POSTSCRIPT *to be added to a former Letter to the Lord-Arch-Biſhop of Canterbury.*

Poſtſcript, Aug. 31, 1699.

Of what Mr. Locke hath done in this matter, I know nothing but from your Grace's letter of Aug. 27, 1699. It ſeems he adviſes, that for eleven leap years we ſhould omit the intercalation of Feb. 29, and thenceforth go on with the *Gregorian* account, the laſt of which eleven leap years ſhould be 1744. But if we begin in the change (as it is ſuggeſted) at the year 1700, the laſt of thoſe eleven leap years muſt be 1740, not 1744.

This expedient is the ſame that was (during our civil wars) ſuggeſted by thoſe then at Oxford in the year 1645, viz. that from thenceforward we ſhould omit ten ſuch intercalations.

Againſt which there ſeems to me this great objection: In the time of Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar, there was a year which was called *Annus Confuſionis* upon the ſettling, unſettling, and reſettling the *Julian* year, of which Kepler gives an account, with the miſchiefs of it, (in his *Tabulæ Rudolphinæ*, with the title *Typus Anni Confuſionis*, and the like,) in the year 1582, when Pope Gregory did at once ſtrike out ten days of that year.

But if this advice ſhould take place, we ſhould now, inſtead of one *Annus Confuſionis*, have a *confuſion* for *four and forty* years together, wherein we ſhould agree neither with the *Old* nor with the *New* account, but be ſometimes ten days, ſometimes nine days, ſometimes eight days, (and ſo forth,) later than the one and ſooner than the other account, and a foreigner would not be able to judge of an Engliſh date, without knowing in which of theſe years we vary ten, nine, or eight days, and ſo forth, from either of theſe accounts, and this for forty-four years together; which ſeems to me a much greater confuſion than if (as in 1582) we ſhould (once for all) caſt out eleven days; but I cannot think it adviſable to do either.

(*To be continued.*)

VESTIGES, *collected and recollected. By* JOSEPH MOSER, *Esq. No.* XLVI.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter XI.

STRONGLY impreſſed with the idea, that from the metropolis, which has been with propriety termed the eye of Britain, thoſe rays emanated which in proceſs of time diffuſed perception over the kingdom, we purſue the pleaſing though arduous taſk which we have undertaken; and from the various germs planted at different times and by different dynaſties, contemplate the numerous *ſhoots* and branches that were circumſcribed within its walls; or, in other words, a little more accurately conſider thoſe purſuits which, nurtured by time and extended by energy and ingenuity, have ſo greatly contributed to the flouriſhing ſtate of the City of London.

The people, it will be obſerved, at this period, the dawn of the thirteenth century, were, as it had indeed happened both under the Roman and Saxon governments, waking from a night of ignorance, in which conqueſt and its concomitant calamity had enveloped them, to ſomething like civilization. To this, two circumſtances had contributed, namely, enthuſiaſtic zeal and military ardour; though we may with great propriety reduce them to one, and ſay, that thoſe moſt ſtupendous inſtances of human folly the Cruſades, (which are too well known to need more particular mention here,) in which expeditions a great part of the raſh, fiery, unſettled ſpirits in the Weſtern poured upon the Eaſtern world, were attended with ſuch conſequences as, although the ſagacity of the projectors did not enable them to foreſee, or rather to conjecture, their event, had an influence upon the commerce of Europe, and conſequently upon the ſtate of ſociety, perhaps diametrically oppoſite to that which had been expected.

Waiving any obſervations upon other places during the influence of this religious and military mania, let us for a moment conſider how the metropolis was affected by it; and we ſhall find, that when the firſt expedition of this kind was promulgated in London, under the auſpices of Peter the Hermit, who was upon this occaſion declared general of a large army, it happened at a period when the Norman Conquerors had a little aſſimilated with the Citizens; when, curbed and repreſſed by the coercive regulations which were then in operation, the latter had in ſome degree reſigned themſelves to the yoke, and rather ſought in the energy of commercial purſuits, or the indolence of monaſtic devotion, an alleviation of their cares, and a forgetfulneſs of that bondage in which they were held by the monarch and feudal lords; for it will be recollected, that the Engliſh at this period could neither be ſaid to be the maſters of their own property, nor of their own perſons. Of the abject ſlavery in which Citizens and Burgeſſes were at this time held, many inſtances might be adduced, were inſtances neceſſary. The firſt Cruſade, which was the fabric upon which the other ſeven were erected, while the adventurers were ſmitten with the ſublime and elevated idea of reſcuing the holy ſepulchre and the holy city from the hands of infidels, in fact reſcued the city of London, in common with many municipalities and towns, from the ſordid condition in which their inhabitants had been held.

Conſidering theſe epochs, in their events, as of literary as well as of commercial importance, we have thought it neceſſary thus ſlightly to advert to them; as it has been ſtated, that by them the Engliſh adventurers became firſt acquainted with the opulence and refinement of the commercial cities of Italy *.

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* This does not appear to be quite correct: the weſtern adventurers, or as they were termed the weſtern pilgrims, muſt have been acquainted with the opulence and refinements of the commercial cities of Italy long before the firſt Cruſade, 1095. Had the Engliſh, for inſtance, not known thoſe places, they would not have been opulent or commercial. In fact, they had been long the central depôts between the eaſtern and weſtern worlds, to which the inhabitants of both hemiſpheres reſorted. But had it ſo happened, that the Engliſh had had no commercial dealings with the Italians previous to the firſt Cruſade, their religious traffic muſt have made them

They are alſo ſaid to have been utterly aſtoniſhed when they beheld the magnificence and ſplendour of the city of Conſtantinople *. Though ill according with the natives, they are ſtated to have acquired in this city a conſiderable knowledge of arts and manufactures, which were before either totally unknown, or in a rude ſtate, and to have introduced them into their different countries.

It would be both curious and uſeful could we ſtate how many of theſe improvements, in proportion to the few perſons that returned, centered in London; but this it is, from the nature of things, impoſſible to do with any degree of correctneſs: all we know upon this ſubject is, that the firſt and greateſt improvement made in the metropolis was in the manufacture of armour. From the ſeceſſion of the Romans to the Norman Conqueſt, little attention was paid to the ornamental parts either of the weapons of defence, or of thoſe immenſe plates of iron, which muſt have been at once an enormous burden and a reproach to their wearers. The idea of engraving, enamelling, inlaying, painting, and emboſſing ſhields, helmets, breaſt plates, and all the various pieces of coat armour, which had alſo been in a great degree abandoned from the period alluded to, roſe again during the Cruſades; and, producing the ſcience of heraldry and the art of blazoning, was carried to a moſt extravagant height *. The faſhion of bearing

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them perfectly acquainted both with the coaſts and the interior of the country: the Normans too were in poſſeſſion of a part of it; therefore we think we may fairly conclude, that all the refinement that could be acquired had, before the period alluded to, been derived from Italy.

* This might very well happen. The city of Conſtantinople, even at the time of the firſt Cruſade, may be conſidered as the moſt ſublime, auguſt, and, notwithſtanding the misfortunes it had been ſubject to, perfect ſpecimen of the magnificence of the Roman Empire. No city at this time exhibited ſuch an aſſemblage of objects calculated to impreſs the mind with the moſt elevated ideas of architectural ſplendour. If, in a mental view, we conſider that the Acropolis, the Pharos, the Baths of Arcadius, the gallery of Juſtinian, the palaces of Pulcheria, of Conſtantine, and of Theodoſius, the obeliſk of Thebes, and a number of other objects equally grand, were then ſtanding; and add them to the temples of Sancta Sophia, Anaſtatia, and a variety of columns, obeliſks, &c., that ſtill remain, we ſhall find little reaſon to wonder that the Cruſaders were ſtruck with ſuch an aſſemblage; but all this magnificence does not appear to have had a ſufficient effect upon their taſte to produce imitation; and it is curious enough to obſerve, that they had ſo little idea of the claſſic purity of the buildings which they had this opportunity of contemplating, that they rather choſe to improve their indigenous ignorance by the adoption of the Saracenic ſtile, which it has been already ſtated was, in many inſtances, an union of ſolidity with frivolity.

* Thoſe kinds of devices which have obtained the appellation of coat armour, and which, compoſed of figures, metals, and colours, form the heraldic ſcience, have, with reſpect to their riſe, occaſioned ſome difference of opinion among the learned; ſome of whom have choſen to give them an antediluvian origin, and to derive them from Cain and his immediate offspring; who, it has been ſaid, had for their coats of arms the ſeveral mechanical inſtruments which they uſed in their employments. Others, with a greater appearance of reaſon, derive arms from the circumſtance of the Iſraelites' retreat from Egypt; becauſe it is ſaid, in the Book of Numbers, that God's people encamped by tribes or families, diſtinguiſhed by colours or ſtandards. Many other opinions are extant upon this ſubject, but none of ſufficient weight to countervail the evidence of the ſeals, coins, and medals of all nations, from the earlieſt antiquity down to the eleventh century; not one inſtance being found in the whole ſeries of any piece exhibiting a device that could with propriety be termed a *coat of arms*, conſequently no author alludes in the ſlighteſt degree to the blazoning part of heraldry. The Monk of Marmoutir, who wrote the hiſtory of Geoffrey Earl of Anjou, ſon-in-law to Henry I, is the firſt that takes notice of the arms of any one connected with this country; and although the range of claſſical learning, from the Aſſyrians to the age of Pliny, has been explored, and inſtances quoted, in

ing coat armour was then new. The idea of adorning eſcutcheons, ſhields, breaſt-plates, and back-pieces, with monſters, and eccentricities exhibiting all the wild exuberances and unnatural aſſemblages both of devices and colours, which might be ſuppoſed to emanate from the extravagant fancies of an unpoliſhed people, was ſo conſonant to the genius of the age, that it is ſaid to have had a ſpread nearly coequal to the mania of cruſading. In this country, the ſymbols aſſumed by the higher order of thoſe who had enliſted under the Banner of the Croſs, were exhibited upon their apparel, in their furniture, buildings, glaſs windows, and in every place where they could be rendered conſpicuous. They were alſo, in the form of badges, the diſtinction of their domeſtics; and, as we have obſerved, this kind of oſtentation ſeems to have been pre-eminently uſeful in the metropolis; as, while it cauſed the exertion, it contributed to the improvement, of all the arts dependant upon deſign, which from this period ſeemed, though gradually, yet progreſſively, to have proceeded to their preſent perfection.

Vanity and oſtentation have been termed the parents of art in the inſtances of paraphernalia and panoply attendant upon the pride and circumſtances of the Cruſades; they were the foſterers of manufactures and commerce; they were alſo the diſſeminators of property: many of our Nobles

"Sold their fortunes at their native homes,
Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs,
To make a hazard of new fortunes"

in the Holy Land; the conſequences of which were, not only deſtroying an exorbitant and oppreſſive landed intereſt, but a circulation of money among the Citizens of London and the Commons of England, which laid the foundation of that commercial opulence which gave to the former ſuch a conſiderable weight, while the political ſcale became balanced by the latter.

Having made theſe obſervations, it is now proper to ſee the ſtate of the manufactures of the City of London, and what particular trades became of ſufficient conſequence to be, in the courſe of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, incorporated.

The Weavers of Woollen Cloths had, from the ſuperiority of the material upon which they operated, and from their ingenuity in the fabrication of their articles, attained to ſuch perfection, that Henry the IId, in the thirty-firſt year of his reign, gave to the Weavers a confirmation of their guild, with all the freedom they enjoyed in the reign of Henry the Iſt; and in the patent he directed, that if any weaver mixed Spaniſh wool with Engliſh in making cloth, the Chief Magiſtrate of London ſhould burn it. — *Stow's Survey of London*, p. 515, ed. 1618.

Of the ſkill and ingenuity of the Engliſh goldſmiths we have already taken notice during the times of the Saxons; and it appears, that at this period they ſtill preſerved the reputation which their predeceſſors had acquired. Anketil, a Monk of St. Alban's *, about the beginning of the twelfth

in ſupport of the high antiquity of armorial bearings, we muſt recur to an opinion which has long been formed, that the concluſions of authors (too numerous to mention) have been drawn from premiſes which would, if deliberately conſidered, by no means warrant them. The fact is, that heraldic devices, as marks of perſonal diſtinction, before the tenth and eleventh centuries, were unneceſſary. The armour of all nations of antiquity was in many inſtances calculated rather to diſplay than *conceal* the perſon; and in none was the face covered with a beaver and vizard annexed to the helmet, as was the faſhion among the Cruſaders. It was this cuſtom that rendered heraldic devices, ſuch as pointed out the leaders of the different troops, abſolutely neceſſary; for, caſed "in complete ſteel," it was impoſſible that they ſhould otherwiſe have been known in the field, or diſtinguiſhed in the tournament. Sir Henry Spelman obſerves, that the Engliſh had no coat armour till the eleventh century, after the reign of William the Conqueror.

* Gilding, *i. e.* what is, we ſuppoſe, now termed water-gilding, is mentioned among the works of this holy father; but we think, that the act of amalgamating gold with quickſilver, fixing it by

twelfth century, was ſo famous for his works in gold, ſilver, and jewellery, that he was invited by the King of Denmark to ſuperintend his works of this nature, and to become his banker, or money-changer. A pair of candleſticks made of ſilver and gold, and preſented by Robert, Abbot of St. Alban's, to Pope Adrian the IVth, were the principal means of obtaining high eccleſiaſtical diſtinctions for the abbey *.

The Cruſades ſeem to have been connected with the flouriſhing ſtate of the Mercers' Company. In the middle of the twelfth century, Greece, although under the government of the Romans it had degenerated from its ancient principles, as much as from its ancient ſplendour, continued to excel the reſt of Europe, not only in the quality and variety of its manufactures, but the indigenous ingenuity of its artiſts. Among theſe manufactures, that of ſilk was one of the principal. When this country was invaded by Roger the Norman King of Sicily, and the wealth of Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, was carried to Palermo, the Sicilians poſſeſſed themſelves alſo of a prize ſtill more valuable in their priſoners. Theſe taught them the method of rearing and feeding the ſilk-worms, and of manufacturing all the variety of ſilk ſtuffs, ſome of which had arrived to ſuch perfection about twenty years after, that they exhibited the moſt ſplendid embroidery of gold, pearls, precious ſtones, &c.

Connected by compatriotiſm, there is little doubt but theſe ſilks, of which there are inſtances of importation, met with encouragement from the Normans in London. The magnificent ideas of the firſt Cruſaders with reſpect to their arms and dreſſes cauſed a conſiderable demand for, and a diſperſion of, ſilk over the weſtern nations. At this time, though not incorporated, the Mercers of London were diſtinguiſhed; and in the thirteenth century we find ſilk ſo plenty, that on the marriage of Alexander the IIId of Scotland to Margaret, the daughter of Henry the IIId King of England *, the Engliſh Nobility are celebrated for the moſt extravagant diſplay of magnificence. Hard as the times had been, and oppreſſed as the people were, we yet find, that on the marriage-day, (December 26, 1251,) a thouſand Engliſh Knights appeared in *cointiſes* of ſilk †; and the next day every one of them was dreſſed in a new robe of another kind. It is ſtated, that the Scottiſh Knights ſhowed their good ſenſe upon this occaſion by appearing in much plainer habiliments.

In conſequence of the great demand for thoſe coſtly articles of ſilk embroidery, &c., the merchants who had been long in the habit of importing them, opened ſhops in Cheapſide, St. Lawrence Jewry, and the Old Jewry, which, next to the Goldſmiths, are ſaid to have been the moſt ſplendid in the

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by ſublimation on ſilver and other metals, was of a later date in this country than the beginning of the twelfth century; though that it was known in the time of Edward the IIId, is certain from the firſt charter granted to them; in the petition for which it was ſtated, that many perſons of the trade, by fire and the ſmoke of quickſilver, had loſt their ſight, &c.; for although it is ſtated, that the King of Norway ſent to Athelſtan, after his famous ſea-fight of 930, a magnificent ſhip with gilded backs or roſtra, and a purple ſail, we muſt not, with ſome authors, ſuppoſe that this gilding was upon metal, which indeed would not have anſwered the purpoſe: it was certainly upon wood, and highly varniſhed, to reſiſt the corroſion of the ſalt water; which gilding upon metal would not have done above a week.

* Neither were the Engliſh ladies of this age leſs eminent for their works in embroidery than their Anglo-Saxon anceſtors. This Abbot alſo ſent to the Pope a preſent of mitres and ſandals, moſt wonderfully embroidered by the hands of Chriſtiana, Prioreſs of Margate. —*M. Paris, Vita*, pp. 59, 71, 73.

* Both theſe were infants of ten years of age.

† The profuſion of ſilk diſplayed upon this occaſion certainly ſhows that there were large quantities of it in England. A few years antecedent (1242), we learn, that the ſtreets of London were covered or ſhaded with ſilk for the reception of Richard, the King's brother, on his return from the Holy Land. Moſt of the great houſes in the principal ſtreets of the metropolis had at this period balconies before them; it is probable, therefore, that ſilk awnings were from the upper ſtory drawn or extended over them, while tapeſtry lined their fronts.

metropolis, and assumed the name of Mercers: they were incorporated in the 17th of Richard the IId, 1393 *.

The dates of the formation of companies, which we shall have occasion to quote, we conceive to be useful in an inquiry of this nature; as it shows, what we wish as concisely as possible to exhibit, the progress of domestic traffic; for it will be observed, that a trade must have become of considerable consequence, and its members proportionably opulent, before they could have made an application to be incorporated, to purchase lands, &c.

The Grocers, whom we may trace, by the notices of the commodities in which they dealt, from very early times, we find made this application the 20th of Edward the IIId, A.D. 1345 †.

The Drapers, notwithstanding cloth had apparently been manufactured in Britain previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, were not incorporated until the 17th of Henry the VIth, A.D. 1439, though the great marts in London, Westminster, and other places, sufficiently show the flourishing state of their trade in the intermediate ages ‡.

The two Companies of Stock and Salt Fishmongers, whose trade, connected with the religion of the country, had flourished from at least the replantation of Christianity in the early times of the Anglo Saxons, it is very extraordinary, did not receive their first charter of incorporation till the 28th of Henry the VIIIth, 1536, when their trade, from circumstances sufficiently obvious, was declining. No traces of their original foundation remains.

The using of the skins of animals as articles of dress has been the practice of all nations. In this country it was certainly antecedent to any species of the manufactures. In the first stage of civilization the art of dressing furs was discovered, and the wearing of them then became connected with that of woollen. In the progress of refine-

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* Isabella, sister of Henry the IIId, married to the Emperor of Germany A.D. 1236, had 20,000l., beside a prodigious quantity of jewels, gold and silver plate, *silk*, &c.

† The Grocers Company of the City has had among its members five Kings, several Princes, eight Dukes, three Earls, and twenty Lords.

‡ These manufacturers, anciently called Tellars or Telars, were, in their charter granted by King John, considered as an ancient fraternity, most probably descending in that form from the Saxons. Dependent upon this manufacture were the Fullers ‖, and the Burilers. From these arose that opulent Company the Clothworkers, who were first incorporated April 28, in the 20th of Edward the IVth; and, ultimately, one still more eminent, the Drapers. The importance of this branch of manufacture, in which in early times the City of London took the lead, has not only rendered its materials, whether wrought or unwrought, an efficient source of revenue, but has made the trade itself the subject of statutes and municipal regulations, through which the whole system, with all its variations and innovations, may be pretty accurately traced. From these it appears, that the climax from the lowest order of workmen up to the Clothiers, or, according to the metropolitan term, the Clothworkers, was regular: these indeed were the engines that set this vast machine in motion, and, when the cloths were finished, received and packed them for exportation. The Drapers were originally the merchants; though there have been at all times some that were also retailers † of cloth; for which purpose they had first standings in West Cheap, and afterward shops in Cornhill ‡.

‖ The fulling-mills at Stratford are mentioned, upon account of some deceits practised in fulling cloths, in the time of Edward the Ist.

† It was in those times, A.D. 552, the custom to sell cloth by the piece and half-piece, and not by the yard.

‡ The history of the woollen manufacture in this country affords abundant matter for curious speculation; as in its rise, or at least its conjectural rise, its progress, and its flourishing state, it not only exhibits the advantages of ingenuity in the invention of tools, utensils, and machinery, to shorten laborious operation, of industry in their application, of commercial spirit in dispersing its products; but, when pursued through its various channels, becomes connected with natural philosophy, agriculture, fiscal and political considerations, and a variety of other subjects of the utmost national importance.

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ment, they became moſt important and ornamental articles of dreſs, and, conſequently, of commerce. Ermines, ſables, and lucerns, were and ſtill are abſolutely neceſſary to the robes of dignity; and in former ages the lion's, tyger's, and panther's ſkins, were conſidered as equally neceſſary for military trappings. The importers of theſe articles were amongſt the earlieſt of our merchants, and the manufacturers and dealers in them amongſt the earlieſt of our citizens and tradeſmen. Thoſe who were known by the general appellation of Skinners were incorporated the 1ſt of Edward the IIId, A.D. 1327, and made a brotherhood the 18th of Richard the IId. It is not neceſſary to be more particular with reſpect to a trade which has ſince been ſo important, and flowed into ſuch a variety of channels *.

Iron has, from the earlieſt times, been conſidered as one of the ſtaple commodities of Britain †. It is believed to have formed a part of the few exports during the times of the Anglo-Saxons: indeed, if we conſider only the armour of thoſe people, their weapons of war, and utenſils of agriculture, among which ploughſhares are frequently and pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed, we ſhall find that the working of iron and ſteel formed a large and flouriſhing manufacture ‡. The Ferones (dealers in iron) within the city of London had carried on a very extenſive trade before they were incorporated the 3d of Edward the IVth, 1455; they were ever a diſtinct Company from the Armourers, Cutlers, and Blackſmiths, whoſe records are traced to the time of Edward the IIId, but who, like the Farriers, were in the city of London, as has appeared by their works, almoſt as ancient as the city itſelf. The Ironmongers in the middle ages ſeem to have united the profeſſions of merchants and factors; for while they had large warehouſes and yards whence they exported and ſold bar iron, or iron rods, as they were termed, they had alſo ſhops wherein they diſplayed abundance of manufactured articles, which they purchaſed of the workmen in town and country, and of which it is probable they alſo became in a certain degree retailers.

The Haberdaſhers, or Hurrers, according to their ancient appellation, it is neceſſary to mention; as their exiſtence ſhows the domeſtic traffic in petty articles in the City. There is no record of their incorporation previous to their charter, the 26th of Henry the VIth, A.D. 1447; but we may trace them by the notices of the wares in which they dealt, to be found in the works of Chaucer, and other of our ancient poets. They obtained, alſo, the appellation of Milliners, from ſome of their commodities, ſuch as owches, broaches *, agglets, ſpurs, caps,

* It appears, that this trade had declined in the ſixteenth century; of which Henry Lane, in a letter to Richard Hackluit, the collector of the Engliſh voyages, A.D. 1567, thus complains: "It is a great pity but" (that the wearing of furs) "ſhould be renewed, eſpecially in courts, and among magiſtrates; not only for the reſtoring of an old worſhipful art and company, but alſo becauſe they be for our climates wholeſome, delicate, grave, and comely, expreſſing dignity, comforting age, and of long continuance, and better with ſmall coſt to be preſerved than thoſe new ſilks, ſhaggs, and rags, wherein a great part of the wealth of the land is haſtily conſumed."

† Statute 28 Edw. 3. c. 5. enacts, that no iron, whether made in England or imported, ſhould be carried out of the country.

‡ In the Domeſday Book it is ſtated, "The City of Glowceſtre paid £36 by tale, and 12 ſextaria of honey of the meaſure of the Burgh, 36 dicres of iron, and 200 iron rods for nails or bolts, to the King's ſhips."

The copious mines of iron near Glouceſter are noted in the following century by Giraldus Cambrenſis, Itin. Cambriæ, L. i. c. 5.—*Vide* Cambden.

The iron mines of Glouceſterſhire, we preſume thoſe near Coleford, were worked previous to the Norman Conqueſt; indeed they have a tradition in that country, that they were in operation even antecedent to the Romans; however, the probability is, that they were firſt worked by thoſe people, or by the Britons under their tuition.

* Theſe articles are mentioned in Shakſpeare's Henry the IVth, 2d Part.

"Broaches were chains of gold which women wore formerly about their necks. Owches were boſſes of gold ſet with diamonds."—POPE.

Here

caps, glaſſes, &c. being imported from Milan.

The Merchant Tailors, a Company equally numerous and rich, were from their profeſſion, one branch of which was to line the armour and to make the under dreſs of the Knights, alſo termed Linen Armourers, is a Company of very ancient ſtanding: indeed, its exiſtence muſt be dated from the time that the Romans introduced *clothing* among the ancient Britons. The Tailors, like many other profeſſions, felt the beneficial effects of that oſtentatious extravagance which the Cruſades engendered. Of this their arms, as well as their ſupporters, give ſome indication; though the firſt patent they obtained was in the 21ſt of Edward the IVth, A.D. 1480.

The Company of the Vintners, who unqueſtionably had a much higher original than even the Saxons, although we believe that theſe people were moſt aſſiduous promoters of their profeſſion, have been already mentioned.

The Dyers may in ſome degree be traced from the ancient Romans, by the importation of ſome of their materials in thoſe times; but more accurately from the ſeventh and eighth centuries.

Malt liquor is ſtated to have been uſed in England previous to the fifth century; in Spain and Gaul, the beginning of the firſt; but without reſorting to ſuch high antiquity, it is pretty certain, that conſiderable breweries were in operation in London before the Norman Conqueſt; though we find no regulation of the price of ale antecedent to 1256: it is probable, that juſtices had the ſame power over it as we find they had over bread more than half a century before *. The Brewers, however numerous they might be, did not obtain a charter till the 6th of Henry the VIth.

The Leatherſellers, a moſt important trade when the military wore buff jerkins, which indeed were the uniform of the trained bands not half a century ſince, were incorporated by the 5th of Richard the IIſt, when Whittington was Lord Mayor.

The Pewterers, who are ſtated to have been a meeting of friendly and neighbouring men in the time of Edward the IVth, became incorporated in the thirteenth year of his reign †.

The Barbers ‡, a profeſſion almoſt as ancient as beards, were incorporated in the 1ſt of Edward the IVth.

Of the Painters we find traces from times of great antiquity. Their art, like every other, was probably improved by the Romans, and, like every other, declined during the government of the Saxons; it was however ſtill practiſed, particularly combined with gilding, in their churches. If we may judge by the rude repreſentations, human and animal, which are ſtamped upon their coin, the Painter's art depended but little upon that of correct delineation. It was little more than a ſpread of gaudy colours (of the importation of ſome of which we have inſtances) upon wood or ſtone, in a

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Here the Critic is miſtaken: breaches were, and ſtill are, ornamented claſps, or ſuch kind of round buckles as are to be ſeen in the arms of the Goldſmiths' Company. Owches were, as he ſtates, *ſtuds* ſet with ſtones; for we believe few diamonds were to be found in the ſhops of the Haberdaſhers, although it is ſtated that theſe ſhops made a great ſhow; and the foreign commodities with which they were furniſhed had ſuch attractions for the people of London, that it is a ſubject of complaint, that by purchaſing them, not only they, but thoſe of other parts of England who occaſionally reſorted to the City, began to ſpend moſt extravagantly; ſo that they were much reprobated by the graver ſort. Some idea of the profuſion of the people in theſe ſhops may be gathered from the ſingle article of *pins* imported into this country, which is ſaid to have amounted to 60,000l. a-year!

* 1585 there were twenty-ſix Brewers in London, Weſtminſter, and their ſuburbs.

† Among the ancient domeſtic utenſils of the Citizens, thoſe of pewter had the largeſt ſhare. In fact, every article for the table was manufactured in this metal; it was alſo much uſed in taverns, where the wine was drawn in pots, or noggins, which were *then* obliged to be *full meaſure*. Shakſpeare is correct in his idea of the general uſe of theſe veſſels, when he makes the Prince reply to Francis,

"Seven years! By 'r Lady, a long leaſe for the clinking of pewter."

‡ The ancient Barbers alſo practiſed ſurgery,

manner

manner the moſt inartificial and taſteleſs that can be imagined. This art was after the Norman Conqueſt in ſtill greater requeſt; the churches that roſe at that period became more embelliſhed, and even the outſide of the houſes began to be diſtinguiſhed by ſymbols and ornaments, expreſſive, perhaps, of ſomething connected with the circumſtances of their inhabitants. The Cruſades had a ſtronger and more permanent influence upon this art than upon any other. The infinite variety of badges, ſigns, and ſymbols, that were in thoſe expeditions, introduced the ſcience of heraldry, which in thoſe times became ſyſtematized; and the art of emblazoning coat-armour, which then made rapid ſtrides towards perfection; all afforded the moſt ample ſcope for the talents of the painters, who, it muſt be obſerved, were many of them alſo heralds, and conſequently connected with their firſt collegiate foundation *.

The Painter Stainers were a brotherhood antecedent to the time of Edward the IIId. Theſe ſeem originally to have been a branch of artiſts that were particularly employed to decorate the outſide, and to embelliſh the interior of houſes; in which we find they were in later times rivalled by the Plaiſterers, who had formerly only prepared the grounds for theſe curious repreſentations †.

The Maſons, originally termed the Free Maſons, may be traced by their works from times of remote antiquity; they, as a brotherhood, made a conſpicuous figure in London before their incorporation, A.D. 1410. How a Company, whoſe materials were ſo *ſolid*, ſhould in after-ages become *light* and *viſionary*, it is not in this work neceſſary to inquire.

It is impoſſible to paſs over the Company of Innholders of the City of London, for two reaſons: one of which is, that they may boaſt an original coeval with the moſt ancient; and the ſecond, for the character by which they were formerly deſignated, viz. that of a community or ſociety of honeſt friendly men, often meeting and converſing together. They continued as a brotherhood until their incorporation, in the 6th of Henry the VIIIth. Their original motto was—

"When I was harbourleſs, ye lodged me."

The Guild or Fraternity of Pariſh Clerks, though certainly not a trading or mechanical Company, were known by the name of the Brotherhood of St. Nicholas as early as the ninth century. Their hall, which was diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of the Angel, was in Little St. Helen's; they were incorporated in the 17th of Henry the IIId, A.D. 1232.—This ſociety was formerly of great importance; as its members had the ſole direction of the church muſic, and were conſequently patronized by perſons of the firſt eminence, male and female. The myſteries and moralities exhibited by the Pariſh Clerks, from whom the dramatic taſte in this kingdom ſeems to have emanated, have been frequently mentioned *.

The

* That the office of herald has been of great antiquity it is unneceſſary to endeavour to impreſs upon the mind of the reader; as from the time of Homer they are ſo frequently mentioned. When they became conſpicuous in this kingdom is not quite certain. A fair ſtone is ordered by Henry the IIId to be laid upon the body of Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Juſtice of Ireland, whereon to be ſet his ſhield and arms; but this might be done by perſons not profeſſedly heralds. In the time of Edward the Ist, we find it ordained by Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, &c. among other *reformations*, "that no parſon, curate, churchwarden, or others, ſhould put down any atchievement, coat of arms, or pinion, or erect any tomb out of the churches or church-yards; and that no goldſmith, copperſmith, glazier, painter, or marbler, ſhould have to do with arms, without the conſent of the Kings of Arms of that Province," &c.

† To this Shakſpeare alludes when he makes Falſtaff recommend "a pretty ſlight drollery, or the German hunting in *water-work*."—Water-work means diſtemper, *i. e.* the colours tampered with ſize; which, leaving a gloſs upon the ſurface, made the looſe threads of the canvas appear as if woven in patterns.

* The Pariſh Clerks formerly uſed to attend all great funerals: their office was immediately to precede the hearſe, with their ſurplices hanging on their arms till they came to the church, ſinging a ſolemn dirge all the way. They had alſo

The Glaziers, though glaſs had been introduced in Northumberland during the Saxon Heptarchy, were of little uſe in the metropolis until after the Norman Conqueſt. It has indeed been ſaid, that the material upon which they operated was very ſcarce till the reign of Henry the IId. Be this as it may, it is certain, that in the architectural improvements of his and ſubſequent ages, the art of glazing the windows of their churches, and ultimately their houſes, was one of the greateſt. The Glaziers of thoſe times, in which deſcription we think may, in early periods, be included the Painters of Arms upon and Burners of Glaſs, though they were ſtated to have been a ſociety of ancient memory, were not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

During this, the ſecond period of our work, there were a great number of other Companies in the City of London; ſome, of courſe, ariſing from the immediate neceſſities of the people, and others from the commerce of the country; but having ſhortly adverted to the principal, it is unneceſſary to go into the detail of the inferior, which is to be found in many civic hiſtories. The uſe which we mean to make of theſe general obſervations is this: We wiſh to ſhow, by them, the progreſs of domeſtic traffic and manufactures, and conſequently of civilization and refinement. In the eleventh century, the Normans found, however tame their Nobles might have been, the people (we now confine ourſelves to the metropolis) in a ſtate of rudeneſs and inſubordination. We have already ſtated the meaſures that they purſued to reduce them to obedience, and to repreſs their own jealouſy and fear of theſe their new ſubjects; but we do not find that they did what a more enlightened policy would have ſuggeſted, namely, that they endeavoured to rouſe them from that indolent apathy which a ſeries of bad government had produced, or to find employment for thoſe minds which, languiſhing in the torpor of indolence and inactivity, could only have been properly ſtimulated to exertions, by being encouraged to engage in purſuits that would have employed their genius, and have excited a ſpirit of commercial adventure, ſuch as in after ages became ſo conſpicuous, and was attended with ſuch beneficial effects. Inſtead of which, they found that many of the people were ſlaves, and therefore were diſpoſed to treat the whole as ſuch. In this period we learn that fear was the predominant paſſion in the minds of the Citizens, and that as there was little improvement in their moral condition, there was ſtill leſs in their ſcientific or domeſtic. Their houſes were in moſt inſtances aſſemblages of inconvenience; they paid little attention to cleanlineſs. In ſome particulars, magnificence ſeems to have ſuperſeded neatneſs; and in others, both to have been totally abandoned.

The civil wars in the reign of Stephen did not improve the circumſtances of the people, of which the melioration muſt in ſome degree be dated from the operation of the conſequences of the Cruſades. From the twelfth century the metropolis has been gradually riſing into commercial eſtimation; new branches of traffic have been diſcovered, new manufactures introduced, new companies formed; the arts have followed commerce and manufacture; and of conſequence, the people, feeling their own importance, have endeavoured to render themſelves conſpicuous, and their city an emporium: how far they ſucceeded we have in the laſt number attempted to ſhow from ancient writers; in this, from the variety of their purſuits, commercial and mechanical; and in the next, we ſhall advert to other ſubjects which have contributed to raiſe London to that flouriſhing ſtate which it exhibited in the fifteenth century.

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also muſical feſtivals, which ſeem to have been the original of Oratories. We find in one inſtance they had a *goodly play* of the Children of Weſtminſter, with waits, and regals, and ſinging. They had alſo meetings and performances in Guildhall College, or Chapel.

A TOUR *through the* SOUTHERN PROVINCES *of* FRANCE.

(*Continued from page* 274.)

LETTER III.

Mr. V——— to Mr. B———.

Arles, Sept. 10, 1788.

I PREPARE to give you, my dear B——, in this letter, an account of the beautiful country of PROVENCE, where every

every object engages the attention of the traveller, and preſents thoſe intereſting and agreeable varieties and novelties of nature which both ſurpriſe and delight the philoſopher. The climate of this country is remarkably different in many parts. In one place we find a rich and luxuriant ſoil, in another it is dry and ſandy. Here, gay paſtures and grounds enriched with all the various and beautiful productions of a garden diverſify the ſcene; There, uncultivated tracts and barren mountains. A vaſt variety of rivers, rivulets, brooks, and ſprings, refreſh the landſcape, and water with their tranſparent ſtreams the plains and vallies. The roads are good and uniform. The towns in general handſome; ſome of them are of great antiquity, and poſſeſs ſome admirable relics of thoſe majeſtic edifices which yet retain the impreſſions of Roman grandeur. The inhabitants of Provence eſteem the arts, and encourage commerce; and indeed I believe it to be one of thoſe countries which is moſt agreeable, curious, and intereſting to a traveller. But before I proceed to give you a more particular account, I ſhall deſcribe the places I have noticed in my journey hither, and which were in my route from the town from whence my laſt letter to you bore date.

A quarter of a league from the Bourg de Vie en Carladès, on the hill oppoſite to the valley where the town is built, is a mineral ſpring of ſome celebrity; it appears to have been known from the time of the Romans. In 1590 this ſpring was again diſcovered, which the fragments that had fallen from the mountain had occaſioned entirely to diſappear. Here were found ſome remains of antique conſtruction, and ſeveral imperial medals.

This place alſo gave birth to the dramatic poet Louis Boiſſy, of the French Academy. His pieces which remain in the theatre are, *The Impatient*, *The Frenchman in London*, *the Chatterer*, &c.

The group of mountains of Cantal were named by the Romans *Mons Celtorum*, *The Mountains of the Celtes*; in fact. this country was compriſed in Celtique Gaul. The group encloſes a ſpace of about three leagues or more; it is ſurrounded by mountains of inferior ſize, divided from each other by large and deep hollows occaſioned by the woods. One of the higheſt of theſe mountains is called *Le Plomb du Cantal*; the ſummit of which riſes nine hundred and ninety-three toiſes above the level of the ſea. From this mountain, as from one centre, flows in different directions a dozen rivers, or torrents; of which the moſt conſiderable is l'Allagnon, la Truyére, and la Céve.

Theſe mountains, and ſeveral others not ſo conſiderable, which belong to the ſame group, are really volcanic, although we do not much diſtinguiſh either craters, or the tracks where the lava has run.

The rock of which the mountains are compoſed is the ſame as that of the Mont d'Or, and the Puy de Dome, which are certainly volcanic: to prove which, in the environs, are found maſſes of lava, cauſeways, baſaltic columns, and ſeveral other volcanic productions.

During ſix or ſeven months of the year, theſe enormous mountains are covered with ſnow. But when the ſpring unfolds again the verdant carpet of nature, innumerable herds of horned cattle graze on the heights, feeding on the thyme, and other herbage, which the ſoil produces in abundance, and where they remain during the ſummer without ſhelter, guarded only by the herdſmen, who every year build themſelves a rude hut, where they paſs the night, and where they keep the milk which the cows plentifully yield, and of which they make butter and cheeſe. Theſe ruſtic habitations are called *Burons*, and the cheeſe made there, under the name of cheeſes of Cantal, form a conſiderable branch of the commerce of the country.

I muſt not, my dear B——, forget to ſpeak of the little town of ST. PAULIEN, which is ſituated on the borders of Auvergne; it was formerly an epiſcopality, and the capital of Velai. Towards the end of the ninth century, the epiſcopal chair was transferred to the city of Puy.

There have been diſcovered in St. Paulien ſeveral antiquities; but I ſhall only mention the following inſcription, which is in very good preſervation: it is engraven in two lines:—

Herma
Dioniſ.

It doubtleſs belonged to an altar, or a temple, which was dedicated to ſome divinity

divinity in whom was united the two ſexes; for the words *Herma Dionis* ſignify the union of the divinities *Venus* and *Mercury* in one perſon, and accords with what the Greeks called *Hermaphrodites.*

Provence is bordered on the north by the province of Dauphiné; on the eaſt by the Alps, and a river (which ſeparates it from the territories of the King of Sardinia); on the ſouth by the Mediterranean; and on the weſt by the eſtates of the Comte Venaiſſin, and the dominions of the Prince of Orange: and on this ſame ſide the Rhone ſerves as a boundary. The extent of this province is forty-three leagues in length from the Rhone to the Var, (that is to ſay, from the eaſt to the weſt,) and thirty-four in breadth from the north to the ſouth, where it is divided * into Upper and Lower. The upper part is the northern, the lower the ſouthern. The northern part compriſes ſix diviſions: Siſteron to the north weſt, Apt to the weſt, Digne, Senez, Riez, in the middle, Glandore to the eaſt. The ſouthern part compriſes ſeven diviſions: Arles to the eaſt of the Rhone, Aix to the eaſt of Arles, Marſeilles, Toulon, Frejus, Grape, Venu, which border upon the Mediterranean. In this diviſion are not compriſed Avignon, le Comtat, and the principality of Orange.

Before I detail to you ſome particulars relating to Provence, you ſhould know the epoch when it began to be peopled. Can we hear talk of a country which makes part of our own without wiſhing to know who were its firſt inhabitants, and from whence they came? but unhappily the origin of nations is enwrapt in too thick a veil to ſatisfy our curioſity. Our reſearches would be totally fruitleſs. All that is known on the ſubject of Provence is, that after the Celtes were intermixed with the Gauls, many people of different countries came and ſettled there; the moſt conſiderable of whom (a ſhort time before the foundation of Rome,) were the *Salys*, called alſo *Liguriens*, becauſe they came from LIGURIÆ, a country of Italy. Ill conſtructed cabins, covered with ſtubble or reeds, ſerved theſe rude and almoſt ferocious people for habitations. In thoſe days there were no towns, no laws, no government, nor any knowledge of mechanical art. Thoſe who wandered on the mountains lived by the chaſe, and thoſe who ſettled on the ſea ſhore found ſubſiſtence by piracy and fiſhing; while thoſe who inhabited the interior parts were ſupported by the fruits and plants which the ſoil produced ſpontaneouſly, and of which neceſſity doubtleſs taught them a rude cultivation.

The Phocians, a people of Aſia Minor, having abandoned their beſieged city, landed in Provence about ſix hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, and built on the coaſt the city of Marſeilles: they had brought from Greece ſeveral ſorts of vegetables and fruit trees; and they taught the inhabitants to cultivate them, with the vine and the olive: they perſuaded them, alſo, to unite with them, to inſtitute laws, to protect individual property, and to eſtabliſh a government to enſure order and tranquillity. In ſhort, they introduced among them not only the Greek tongue, which they themſelves ſpake, but alſo ſeveral cuſtoms and religious ceremonies of their country. Thus theſe ſavage people began to be civilized. Compelled by new wants, and feeling the neceſſity of mutual aſſiſtance, they applied themſelves to mechanics, and became acquainted with commerce, which is the natural fruit of induſtry.

It might be naturally conjectured that theſe two nations would unite, and form one people. The one had given an aſylum to the other, and they in return had taught the firſt the means to meliorate their condition. But whether it was that the Phocians had the ambition of ſubjecting the natives of the country, or whether the natives were animated with a ſentiment of jealouſy or hatred towards the Phocians, there aroſe among them fierce and bloody wars, which continued ſeveral centuries.

Juſtin obſerves, that at the time of the war againſt the Phocians all the neighbouring people of Marſeilles choſe for their King Caramandus.

The Phocians were at length humbled and weakened by repeated defeats; and perceiving they were no longer in a ſtate to reſiſt their enemies, they implored the aſſiſtance of the Romans, who had already conquered almoſt

* Theſe diviſions are now altered into departments of different extents and boundaries.

moſt all Italy. If they did not think that by this ſtep the Romans would become their maſters, they ought at leaſt to have entertained a ſuſpicion that would have made them guard againſt the event. The Romans, in fact, gave freedom to the Alps, ſubjugated the Salis and all their confederates, and for a time kept fair with the Phocians, but very ſoon after declared war againſt them, and brought them alſo under their dominion, and gave the country the name of PROVINCEA, from whence that of *Provence* was derived.

It is well known that the Romans, to gain the affections of the people they conquered, had the wiſdom and policy to make them adopt their laws, their cuſtoms, their manners, and their religion. This conduct they purſued in their new province, and this conduct operated inſenſibly there to produce the moſt happy revolution: every thing appeared with a new face; the inhabitants of the country became different men; and at the time when Rome was in its higheſt glory, theſe people proved, by their nobleneſs of ſoul and their deſire of fame, the worthy rivals of their former conquerors. The arts and ſciences were cultivated among them with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The country was enriched with every thing beautiful and uſeful which the ſoil could be made to produce. In a word, it may be ſaid with Tacitus, that the natives of Provence were born under the ſhade of the Capitol; and with Pliny, that Provence was another Italy.

This delightful country, my dear B——, experienced the fate of the vaſt empire on which it was dependant. When that immenſe Coloſſus was overthrown by the ſtill more gigantic ſtrength of the Northern horde, and when its diſperſed members formed themſelves into different powerful kingdoms, Provence fell to the ſhare of the Bourguignons and of the Viſigoths, who reduced it again into a barbarous nation. The firſt poſſeſſed the weſtern country; the laſt occupied the eaſtern, which at length was ſubjected to the Oſtrogoths. The ſons of Clovis drove out the people of this province, which was re-united to the French Monarchy, and whither they ſent a Governor.

You will recollect, from the hiſtory of our country, that the crown was divided among the children of Clovis after his death; and I ſhall not enter into the inteſtine wars which followed until the time when Boſon, Governor of Provence under Louis the IIId, had the ambition to look to the crown, and the addreſs to obtain it, which he did in 879; nor ſhall I detail the hiſtorical occurrences of the Counts of Provence, who ſucceſſively poſſeſſed that country until the middle of the twelfth century.

I ſhall, however, take ſome notice of the memorable Counts of Barcelona; ſince it was in their time, and in their courts, that the manners of Europe firſt began to aſſume a poliſh. The Barons, who until then led an iſolated life, and ſhut themſelves up in their caſtles, removed to Aix, to be near their Sovereign. This infancy of ſociety, by the interchange of ideas and ſentiments it afforded, gave to the mind a liberality and nobleneſs that ſerved to ſoften the *fierté* of theſe proud Chiefs, and made their manners more courteous and agreeable. Always conſpicuous for their gallantry to the ladies, as well as their bravery in battle, they began now to diſplay that elegant poliſh which was in thoſe times, and ſtill continues to be, the diſtinguiſhing character of the gentleman.

The firſt fathers of our poetry made their appearance about this time; they were called TROUBADOURS, and celebrated by their ballads the beauty and virtue of the ladies, and the reſpect, ſincerity, and fidelity of the Chevaliers. Entertained by the Sovereign, and the welcome gueſts of the courtiers, they acquired a new reputation, which was not thought inferior to that of arms, nor was there any marked diſtinction between the TROUBADOUR and the WARRIOR.

Theſe Counts of Provence, of the houſe of Barcelona, terminated in the perſon of Raymond Berenger, about the middle of the thirteenth century: he left four daughters, the youngeſt of whom, named Beatrice, was his ſucceſſor, and married Charles Count of Anjou, brother of St. Louis. This firſt houſe of Anjou ſhortly united to Provence the kingdom of the two Sicilies. It was extinct in the perſon of Queen Jeanne, who adopted Louis, Duke of Anjou, brother of Charles the Vth, and made all her poſſeſſions over to him in the year 1382; but the poſterity

of that Prince only had quiet poſſeſſion of the county of Provence. Among his deſcendants I ought to mention Renè, grandſon of King John, who not having power to eſtabliſh himſelf upon the throne of Naples, of which his brother Louis had conſtituted him heir, retired into Provence, where he cultivated poetry and painting.

I do not think that there is any province in France where the climate is ſo various as in this. In travelling over the ſouthern part, which is towards the ſea, you find it very warm; in traverſing the northern part, encloſed by mountains, the cold is very extreme at times. Rain is very rare in the ſouthern parts, particularly in ſpring and in ſummer. It is otherwiſe, however, in the northern country, for there it rains continually, and claps of thunder are often heard: whilſt in the middle region it is temperate, partaking of the two extremes; inſomuch that Provence, as to climate, might be divided, like the terreſtrial globe, into three zones; the torrid to the ſouth, the temperate in the middle, and the frigid to the north.

This variety of climate produces an effect rarely ſeen in a region of ſo ſmall a ſpace as Provence, that the four ſeaſons of the year diſplay themſelves at the ſame time. While the huſbandmen are cutting the corn on the ſeaſhore, they are ſowing the ſeed in the mountainous country; and in This, they get in the harveſt, while in the other they are gathering the vintage.

Many people here have told me, that after they have gathered in the barley about the end of May in the ſouthern parts, they have carried it immediately into the northern, have ſowed it, and have had another harveſt there of the ſame ſeed about the end of September in the ſame year. They have told me as much of the fruits, and of ſome vegetables. In the mountainous parts the fruit does not begin to ripen until after they have gathered thoſe in the maritime country. What a fine ſpeculation for that avarice which would put every thing out to intereſt to acquire wealth! Here it could procure a double harveſt of the fruits of the earth. What charms, too, does this country offer to luxury, which could enjoy with the fineſt ſeaſons the greateſt delicacies of life, ſince by the removal of only a few miles it could renew ſpring and ſummer ſucceſſively, and without interruption. The winter is indeed in the ſouthern part extremely mild; rarely is ſnow or ice to be ſeen, and frequently they enjoy in December and January a continuance of very fine days. The cold is never very ſharp, unleſs that it is produced by ſome cauſe foreign to the climate. The air is uncommonly ſoft and pure, and nothing can be more healthful.

The winds blow very ſtrong ſometimes in this province, particularly the north weſt wind called the *Miſtral*, which is the moſt impetuous and terrible. The ancient authors often make mention of its violence. One of them relates, that its power took away the breath of people walking; that it carried away an armed man and a loaded waggon: another, that it would tear up the largeſt trees, unroof the houſes, and even overturn them; which actually was the caſe in 1556 and 1569, as related circumſtantially by one of our own authors.

This wind is, however, of great advantage to the country of Provence, which has been, though very rarely, ſometimes viſited by the plague: it is the principal cauſe of the ſalubrity of the air; and Seneca was in the right when he ſaid, that the inhabitants ought to be glad of its preſence, ſince they owed to it the ſerenity of the ſky under which they lived.

Auguſtus, during his reſidence in Gaul, erected a temple in honour of the *Miſtral*. It is experienced conſtantly during ſeveral days when the rains have been conſiderable in Languedoc, and chiefly at the ſide of the *Vivarais*. In 1769 and 1770 it laſted during eleven months, from the 14th of November until the 13th of October following. There fell only ſix inches of rain. The ſources were almoſt completely drained, and ſome of the beds of the rivers were left dry; every thing would have periſhed but for the dews of the morning, which were abundant in the neighbouring country near the ſea.

Among the winds which produce rain, there is one which, at times, equals in its ſtrength the *Miſtral*: it is the weſt ſouth weſt. The ravages which it makes when at its height are dreadful. Happily they are ſtill leſs frequent than the *Miſtral*. If theſe two winds were often to ſpread their fury

fury abroad, the province would become deſolate. Providence, my dear B——, never meets with ſo much genuine ſupport as it d es from the practical philoſopher, who travels for information. The doctrine of the ſelf combination of particles in the conſtruction of a world may ſuit the wild infidelity of a diſciple of Mirabeau, but it will never be acceptable to the mind delighted with nature, enwrapt in its wonders, and awed by its divinity: and as a proof of the ſtrong evidence preſented to the traveller and voyager, they have been ſeldom or never tainted with the abſurd opinions of the man who robs the Deity of his omniſcience, and himſelf of *hope beyond the grave*.

I know, my dear B——, that your ſenſible and grateful mind is untainted by theſe dangerous principles. Yet, my friend, take heed that the tender imaginations of your lovely children do not become bewildered in the mazes of that philoſophy which may ſometimes be promulgated by others, though, as I hope, not often before them. Deprive them not of the opportunities of viſiting the church. I had rather ſee one of thoſe innocents at prayers than read all the philoſophy, as it is called, of Helvetius.

I muſt aſk you about Paris, though I feel no regret by my abſence from that gay capital. There appears to me to be no way of ſpending time there but in idle or vicious pleaſures. It reminds me of the admirable lines of Geſner:—

" Que je vous plains, O vous! qui dans le ſein des villes
Promènes le fardeau de vos jours inutiles,
Qui, cherchant à tromper l'ennui de vos loiſirs,
Achetes, a prix d'or, d'inſipides plaiſirs:
Jamais la douce paix n'habite vos demeures,
Le tems a pas tardifs reglé toutes vos heures."

Reſt and repoſe are unknown; diſſipation and noiſe lay a plan of annoyance that no ſober thinking man, though even a Frenchman, can ſubmit to. The nights of that city are, as you know, admirably deſcribed by Deſpreaux in his Critique:—

" Qui frappe l'air, grand Dieu! de ces lugubres cris,
Eſt-ce donc pour veiller, qu'on ſe couche à Paris?"

I have met here with a valuable acquiſition, in an old valet who came hither to ſee his relations, who were of Provence. He has travelled all over Europe, and has reſided ſome years in England. He has conſiderable information, and is, though near ſixty years of age, ſo gay and cheerful, that he never permits me to be low-ſpirited. When he dreſſes my hair in the morning, he recounts firſt all the anecdotes of the town or village where we ſojourn; next he tells me of the curioſities to be ſeen there, and never forgets to ſpeak of all the pretty girls he has noticed, or who, as he has the vanity ſometimes to ſay, have noticed him. He is honeſt and obliging, and has but two faults; that is, that he is old and ſlow. He rides, however, to great perfection, having been a courier, and for his time of life is as hardy as a Muſcovite. I found him by mere accident: he had put up a little *Placard* at the inn where I firſt arrived, offering his ſervices to any gentleman who might be on his travels. I ſent for him, and the bargain was ſoon ſtruck, for his neighbours gave him and his family a character that made me at once his friend; for I found that he was the friend of all who were within the reach and ſcope of his bounty. The fact was, that he had ſpent and given away all the money he had brought with him: the greater part was applied to give comfort to an aged mother; a little more was beſtowed to aſſiſt his nephew, who has a ſmall vineyard. His name is Guſtave d'Orange; and I think Monſieur Guſtave and myſelf are contrived to fit each other's diſpoſitions to a nicety. Mine, as you know, my dear B——, requires a kind and patient ſervant; one who will, if I am out of temper, humour and bear with me a little, till my mind comes to its proper poiſe again. I ſhould not attempt to entertain you with theſe little anecdotes, if I did not know that you love to ſee the human character ſpread open to your view, and the chain and dependencies which unite the domeſtic to the maſter, and which give to the firſt his claims alſo for the enjoyment of life in his more humble ſtation.

If I could bring my mind and body to a reſting-place, it would be in Provence. The ſociety is charming as the climate, but not free from the apprehenſion of events that may diſturb the

kingdom.

kingdom. I will give you an account of a lady in my next, who I have met with at one of the *Seigneuries* in this province, in whom neither beauty, wit, nor talent, is wanting in their moſt bountiful portions. She remembers you, and deſires me to make thoſe remembrances. Her name is Mad. D——. I met with her by accident; but ſuch are the charms of her converſation and manners, that it muſt be a well premeditated deſign that can enable me to break from her. Yet it muſt be ſo; for as I do not wiſh to be in love with her, I do not feel myſelf juſtified in remaining where I am. So, my dear B——, probably my next letter will be dated far from the delightful climate of Provence, and from the charms of Mad. D——.

May you be happy, my dear B——, where you are; for happineſs may be found even at Paris, notwithſtanding the ſatire of Deſpreaux; and he himſelf admits it as far as reſpects the rich man; for of him he ſays,

" Sans ſortir de la ville il trouve la Campagne,
Il peut dans ſon jardin, tout peuplé d'arbres verds,
Reciter le printems au milieu des hyvers,
Et foulant le parfum de ſes plantes fleuries,
Aller entretenir ces douces reveries;
Mais moi, *grâce au deſtin!* qui n'ai ni feu, ni lieu,
Je me loge ou je puis, et comme il plait à Dieu."

This is very like an author whoſe chief luxury often conſiſts in the opportunity he has by that very deſtiny of ſatiriſing the rich. Genius when at eaſe becomes as it were neutraliſed; The fine acid is extracted from inconvenience. Proſperity as effectually ſtops the mouth of a poet, as a *rente viagère* does that of a libeller, who, while he receives his quarterly payments to hold his tongue, forgets the ſum and ſubſtance of his former allegations. It is, therefore, a bad maxim for the GREAT, I mean thoſe who have faults, to diſcourage poets. They ought to know, that it is not eaſy to ſtarve them out; and as they are not very difficult to pleaſe in viands, the better way might be, at leaſt, to feed them with plain wholeſome food, that might prevent the diſeaſe of the imagination, which often breaks out into ſatire.

Adieu, my dear B——.

Yours truly,

V***.

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1 COR. xi. 15.

Γυνὴ δὲ ἐὰν κομᾷ, δόξα αὐτῇ ἐστιν; ὅτι ἡ κόμη ἀντι περιβολαίου δέδοται αὐτῇ.

Κόμη in its firſt and moſt obvious ſenſe means *dreſſed* hair; it alſo means *long* hair, as in the paſſage before us. Long hair, and a right application of its length to the purpoſes for which nature deſigned it, are the topics here diſcuſſed. For the apoſtle's appeal is not to faſhion, nor to cuſtom, which is a ſecond nature, but to nature itſelf; to nature in its moſt pure and ſimple forms. The impropriety, here glanced at, originates in the prevalence of faſhion, buſily employed in counteracting nature; and in ſubſtituting for its ſimpler graces the combinations of art, and the depravations of taſte. That the hair was given to be a covering, is the dictate of nature itſelf. But, in order to be a covering, it muſt for the moſt part retain its natural length. This length, which nature intended to be uſeful, was made ſubſervient only to the embelliſhments of art. The head was indeed abundantly covered with hair; but this covering, as it was not ſuffered to deſcend, could not, like a veil, be an entire protection to the head and ſhoulders. Hair, dreſſed after the Corinthian mode, could not be conſidered as analogous to a veil. If the hair was ſo conſtructed by art as to form a covering galeri inſtar, it was not a covering inſtar velaminis, or περιβολαίου. The veil, ſloping from its higheſt point, overſpreads and guards to a wide extent. Hair, faſhionably dreſſed by theſe women of Corinth, appeared above and around the head in every form, which fancy could deviſe, or art achieve. But, in conſtructing this edifice, nature, the teacher here recommended, was forgotten. The hair, that had been taught by nature to deſcend, was forced into an upward direction; and, inſtead of covering like a veil, aroſe in an endleſs variety of fantaſtic figures. The artificial veil was conſtructed from the natural. Hair is nature's veil. If ſuch it be, it muſt do the work that nature aſſigned

aſſigned it. It muſt form a covering, not merely by being plaited and braided around the head, and by riſing above it, but by falling and flowing below it. It muſt be, what the veil, its repreſentative, is acknowledged to be, a defence from the weather, and a ſymbol of ſubjection.

A learned critic de comâ, who interprets κόμη by *dreſſed* hair, ſeems to have preferred that ſenſe of the word, which in the paſſage before us it is leaſt qualified to bear. For, if the hair, given to the woman for a covering, be *dreſſed* hair, this could not be, what the apoſtle pronounces it to be, the teaching of nature itſelf; but of nature, combined with art, and ſacrificing its ſimplicity at the ſhrine of faſhion. "Succurite, grammatici, grammatico laboranti. Actum eſt enim non ſolùm de lege Dei aut naturæ, ſed de gloſſario."

R.

THE

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Letters to a Young Lady; in which the Duties and Characters of Women are conſidered, chiefly with a Reference to prevailing Opinions. By Mrs. Weſt, Author of Letters to a Young Man, &c. Three Volumes, 12mo. pp. 1460.

THE indefatigable efforts of this lady to exalt the character, and inform the underſtanding, of the riſing generation, are well entitled to the thanks of every parent in particular, and of the State in general, the conſervation of which is ſo deeply intereſted in the morals and manners of its members.

Mrs. Weſt's "Letters to a Young Man" were reviewed by us at ſome length, in pp. 273, 463, &c. of Vol. XLI; which renders it leſs neceſſary for us to go into a detailed analyſis of this work, which is ſo ſimilar in its plan, except that its views are profeſſedly directed to the cultivation and improvement of the minds and manners of perſons of her own ſex.

The work is dedicated, in a very neat inſcription, to Her Majeſty, whoſe character our fair Author juſtly deſcribes as "enforcing, by an example more powerful than precept, the ſtrict performance of every domeſtic, moral, and religious duty." Mrs. W. profeſſes herſelf aware of an objection that may be ſtarted to the neceſſity for the preſent production, that of late women have had a number of admirable adviſers; but ſhe obſerves, that they have alſo been miſled by many falſe lights, and are more expoſed than at any former period to the artifices of ſeducers; who, intent to poiſon the minds of the unwary, have contrived to introduce their dangerous notions on manners, morals, and religion, into every ſpecies of compoſition, and all forms of ſociety; the ſentiments and regulations of which have lately, as far as concerns women, undergone an alarming change.

"And with regard (ſays ſhe) to the many really valuable moraliſts who have attempted to ſtem this torrent, the obſervation which the author formerly made reſpecting young men was equally true of women. The *extremes* of ſociety were chiefly attended to; and if we judged by the ſtile generally uſed by the inſtructor of the fair ſex, we ſhould think that the whole female

world

world was divided into "high-lived company" and paupers [She excepts from this obſervation Dr. Giſborne's Tract on the Duties of Women]: that numerous and important body the *middle claſſes* of ſociety, whoſe duties are moſt complicated, and conſequently moſt difficult, being generally overlooked; and yet the change of manners and purſuits among theſe are ſo marked, that the moſt ſuperficial obſervers muſt be alarmed at the proſpect of what it portends."

Our author, in another part, ſays, that "her aim is, to preſent readers of her own ſex, and ſtation, with ſome admonitory reflections on thoſe points which appeared to her of ſuperior importance, either from their having been omitted or ſlightly diſcuſſed by other writers, or from the prevailing temper of the times requiring them to be recalled to general attention, and, if poſſible, placed in a novel, and therefore more attractive point of view. To arreſt the attention of thoſe who are terrified by the uniform auſterity of a melancholy cenſor, the ſombre hue of precept will be relieved by ſuch ornaments as can be adopted without injury to the main deſign."

The following remarks on the wives of men in reputable circumſtances feeling themſelves obliged to mingle with what is called the world, muſt be allowed to be juſt, yet not ungentle, ſatire:—

"Did any of theſe adventurous dames conſider the heavy ſervices which this aſſociation requires, did they fairly rate the fatigue, the perplexity, the ſlavery of being *very genteel* upon a *limited* ſcale, they would think it better to prefer a plain ſyſtem of ſocial comfort, even at the expenſe of that ridicule which, I lament to ſay, ſuch a deviation from refinement would incur. Yet, when there is no houſekeeper in the ſpiceroom, nor butler at the ſideboard, an elegant entertainment occaſions more labour and perplexity to the miſtreſs of the houſe, than ſhe would undergo by a regular performance of ſervices highly beneficial and praiſeworthy. What anxiety is there that every part of the ſplendid repaſt ſhould be properly ſelected, well-dreſſed, and ſerved in ſtile! What care to keep the every-day garb of family economics out of ſight, and to convince the gueſts that this is the uſual ſtile of living; though, if they credit the report, it muſt only confirm their ſuſpicion that their hoſteſs is actually inſane. What bluſhing confuſion do theſe *demi*-faſhioniſts diſcover, if detected in any employment that ſeems to indicate a little remaining regard for prudence and œconomy! What irregularity and inconvenience muſt the family experience during the days immediately preceding the gala! what irritation of temper, what neglect of children, what diſregard of religious and ſocial offices! And for what is all this ſacrifice? to procure the honour of being talked of; for happineſs, or even comfort, are rarely expected at ſuch entertainments. Notwithſtanding all due preparation, ſomething goes wrong, either in the dinner or the company. The face of the inviter diſplays mortification, inſtead of exultation; and the invited diſguiſe the ſneer of ridicule under the fixed ſimper of affected politeneſs. Nor let the giver of the feaſt complain of diſappointment. She aimed not to pleaſe, but to dazzle; not to gratify her gueſts by the cheerful hilarity of her table, but to announce her own ſuperiority in taſte or in expenſe. When the hoſpitable hoſteſs ſpreads her plain but plentiful board for friendſhip and kindred, for thoſe whom ſhe loves or reſpects, thoſe whom ſhe ſeeks to oblige, or thoſe to whom ſhe wiſhes to acknowledge obligation, where vanity and ſelf are kept out of ſight, and real generoſity ſeeks no higher praiſe than that of giving a ſufficient and comfortable repaſt with a pleaſant welcome, a faſtidious obſervance of any accidental miſtake, or trivial error, might be juſtly called ill-nature and ingratitude; but when oſtentation ſummons her myrmidons to behold the triumph, let ridicule join the party, and proclaim the defeat.

"But this inſatiable monſter, a rage for diſtinction, is not content with ſpoiling the comforts of the cheerful regale; luxury has invented a prodigious number of accommodations in the department of moveables; and the miſtreſs of a tiny villa at Hackney, or a ſtill more tiny drawing-room in Crutched Friars, only waits to know if her Grace has placed them in her baronial reſidence, to pronounce that they are comforts without which no ſoul can exiſt. Hence it becomes an undertaking of no little ſkill, to conduct one's perſon through an apartment twelve feet ſquare, furniſhed in *ſtyle* by

by a lady of *taſte*, without any injury to ourſelves, or to the fauteuils, candelabras, conſoletables, jardiniers, chiffoniers, &c. Should we, at entering the apartment, eſcape the work-boxes, foot-ſtools, and cuſhions for lap-dogs, our debut may ſtill be celebrated by the overthrow of half a dozen top-gallant ſcreens, as many perfume jars, or even by the total demolition of a glaſs cabinet ſtuck full of ſtuffed monſters. By an inadvertent remove of our chair backwards, we may thruſt it through the paper-frame of the book-ſtand, or the pyramidal flower-baſket; and our nearer approach to the fire is barricadoed by nodding mandarines and branching luſtres. It is well, if the height of the apartment permits us to glide ſecure under the impending danger of cryſtal lamps, chandeliers, and gilt bird-cages inhabited by ſcreaming canaries. An attempt to walk would be too preſumptuous, amidſt the oppoſition of a hoſt of working-tables, ſofas, rout chairs, and ottomans. To return from a viſit of this deſcription without having *committed* or *ſuffered* any depredation, is an event almoſt ſimilar to the famous expedition of the Argonauts. The fair miſtreſs, indeed, generally officiates as pilot; and by obſerving how ſhe folds or unfurls her redundant train, and enlarges or contracts the waving of her plumes, one may practiſe the dilating or diminiſhing graces according to the moſt exact rules of geometrical proportion; happy if we can ſteal a moment from the circumſpection that our arduous ſituation requires, to admire the quantity of pretty things which are collected together, and inquire if they are really of any uſe.

"Dreſs is ſuch an important ſubject to women, that I muſt claim permiſſion to refer to it frequently. Two chief ends ſeem to be purſued by thoſe who imitate the great in this particular; namely, that it ſhould ſhow their wealth, and proclaim their uſeleſſneſs. When the coſt of a gown excels the Counteſs's which it reſembles in ſhape, the wearer feels an immenſe ſatisfaction, no matter though her dreſs be but a publication of her vulgar manners; elegance is, in her opinion, a ſaleable commodity; ſhe has the draper's bill in her pocket (I hope with a receipt to it), and ſhe knows that ſhe is better dreſſed than her ladyſhip by fifteen ſhillings a yard. It may, however, happen, that deficiency in caſh or credit may limit the taſte of the faſhioniſt to the mere vamping up and remodelling her old wardrobe; but, as an exact copy would argue a very little ſoul, it now becomes neceſſary to caricature the mode, and to exhibit in full extravagance that which, when really modified by taſte and worn with propriety, was graceful and becoming. Either way the wearer announces her intention of not being miſtaken for the drudge of patient utility. The flow of her drapery, the ſlight texture of her attire, the taſteful arrangement of her treſſes, and the ſtudiouſly inconvenient ſituation of her ornaments, proclaim an airy ſylph, a Grecian nymph, a "mincing mammet," or, to ſpeak in her own language, a very fine lady: they cannot poſſibly denote the induſtrious houſewife, or the help-mate of man.

"The purſuits of this *luſus naturæ*, this creature formed to feed on the toils of induſtry, conſiſt of laborious idleneſs. As, after all her exertions, her ſituation in life does not allow of her being genteel in *every* thing, parſimonious œconomy and heedleſs expenſe take their turn. To be as ſmart, not as her equals, but as her ſuperiors, it becomes neceſſary that ſhe ſhould excel in contrivance; I do not mean in that prudent forethought, which enables a good wife to proportion the family expenditure by the regular order of neceſſities, comforts, conveniences, and ſuperfluities: this gradation muſt be reverſed, and ſuperfluities take the lead. French wines may be introduced on great occaſions, by a daily retrenchment of ſmall beer; and wax lights may be had for routs, by limiting the number of kitchen candles. If her huſband and children dine on haſhed mutton, ſhe can provide ices in the evening; and by leaving their bed-chambers comfortleſs and inconvenient, ſhe can afford more drapery for the drawing-room. Even white morning dreſſes will not be ſo very expenſive, provided you are expert in haggling with the waſher-woman, and do not diſlike being dirty when you are inviſible; and if you know cheap ſhops, and the art of driving bargains, you may even ſave money by making *uſeleſs* purchaſes. New modelling your houſehold and perſonal ornaments

ornaments is, I grant, an indiſpenſable duty; for no one can appear three times in the ſame gown, or have ſix parties without one additional vandyke or feſtoon to the window-curtains. Theſe employments will therefore occupy your mornings till the hour of viſiting arrives; then you muſt take care to diſmiſs the bed-gown and work-bag, and, having crammed every thing ungenteel out of ſight, aſſume the airs of that happy creature who has nothing in the world to do, and nothing to think of but killing time. Faſhions are now to be diſcuſſed, public places criticiſed, ſhopping ſchemes adjuſted, and evening parties fixed. After your morning ramble, you will juſt get time to treat your own family with a little of that ſpleen and chagrin which have been excited by your having ſeen an acquaintance in her carriage while you were ſtill compelled to be on foot, or by having met one better dreſſed than yourſelf, whoſe huſband cannot *half* ſo well afford it. You muſt, in compliance with the preſſure of time, hurry over the buſineſs of the toilette; and if during the remainder of the evening you are not quite in ſo great a crowd as a Ducheſs, you may at leaſt conſole yourſelf with the conſideration that you are as uſeleſs to your family."

Our inclination would lead us to preſent our readers with a few more extracts; but our limits forbid the indulgence; we muſt therefore conclude with ſtating, that theſe volumes are moſt highly deſerving of attentive peruſal by every wife, every mother, and every daughter. J.

The Life of Thomas Dermody; interſperſed with Pieces of Original Poetry; many exhibiting unexampled Prematurity of genuine poetical Talent, and containing a Series of Correſpondence with ſeveral eminent Characters. By James Grant Raymond. Two Volumes, 8vo.

The preſent may well be called the age of premature excellence, real or aſſumed. Our infantine Roſcii and Roſciæ are all emulous to ſtrut and ſwagger on the metropolitan ſtage; from which, while we ſee one retiring with twenty thouſand pounds, another is driven with juſt indignation: but our Theatrical Journal has recorded the progreſs of the one, and the failure of the other; and we may therefore here diſmiſs a ſubject that has already occupied too much attention.

From ſuch puerile exhibitions of imitative proficiency, however, we with pleaſure obey the call made upon us in theſe volumes, to contemplate an object with claims of an infinitely higher deſcription; "ingenium cui ſit, cui *mens divinior*;" ſurpaſſing almoſt all that literary biography has recorded of early intellectual acquiſition and talent.

We wiſh this ſeparation of *attainment* and *genius* to be conſtantly kept in mind by our readers, in their conſideration of the extraordinary character who is now the ſubject of notice; not only, as he excelled in a remarkable degree in each of theſe very diſtinct qualifications, but as the union of them was a circumſtance, perhaps, of equal ſingularity. Fabuliſts and ſatiriſts have furniſhed us with prodigies, more or leſs problematical. Sterne, in his Triſtram Shandy, does not forget the miracle of learning who is related to have "compoſed a work the day he was born;" reſpecting which our Uncle Toby well obſerves, "they ſhould have wiped it up, and ſaid no more about it." Nor have poets neglected to make pretenſions to early inſpiration; for Pope, modeſtly ſpeaking of himſelf, ſays, that he "liſp'd in numbers." Yet, with ſober thinkers, we ſhall not be afraid of very ſucceſsfully oppoſing to the former, the hero of the preſent biography; who, in his ninth year, we find to have been *Greek and Latin uſher* in his father's ſchool, and a few months afterwards was found reading Longinus, in the *original text*, at a book-ſtall *. With reſpect to Pope, his "liſping" is entirely metaphorical: the *Ode to Solitude* is given as the beſt proof of his juvenile talents, and this was the production of his *twelfth* year; but we leave it to our readers to judge how far it is excelled by the following extracts from ſome lines of Dermody's, written (or rather compoſed, for no writing-material was at hand,) among the ruins of an old monaſtery, at the age of *ten*:—

"Here, when the pale graſs ſtruggles with the wind,
Pregnant with form, the turf unheeded lies,
Here the fat Abbot ſleeps, in eaſe reclin'd,
And here the meek Monk folds his modeſt eyes.

* Vol. I, pp. 4 and 27.

The

The Nun, more chaſte than bolted ſnow,
Mingles with the duſt below,
Nor capricious turns away.
Lo! to the taper's tremulous ray
White-veil'd ſhades their frames diſcloſe,
Veſts of lily, cheeks of roſe;
In dim Fancy's viſion ſeen,
Alive, awake, they ruſh between.

Ah! who ſo cruel, in eternal gloom
To cloſe the ſweeteſt workmanſhip of God;
In cloyſter'd aiſles to waſte their heav'nly bloom,
And dull their bright eyes in the drear abode?

Not real penance claim'd them here,
Nor lowlineſs, with melting tear:
But Superſtition, fiend deform,
Sent forth the perſecuting ſtorm,
And in a charnel's baleful arms
Inclos'd the virgin's with'ring charms;
Deſpotic rul'd the fearful band,
Pray'r and deſpondence in his hand,—
His own right hand, that ſeem'd to wield
Heav'n's lightning and Oppreſſion's ſhield."

Enough, we preſume, has been ſaid to excite a curioſity in our readers for a more perſonal acquaintance with ſo uncommon a genius. For a ſatisfactory gratification of this deſire we muſt refer them to the very entertaining and inſtructive volumes before us; from which, however, we ſhall, in a ſmall compaſs, record a few particulars of his life. We apply the term *inſtructive* to theſe Memoirs; as, unhappily, while they exhibit a moſt brilliant and rare example of natural endowments, they very forcibly inculcate a leſſon of morality and prudence, which cannot be too ſeriouſly urged on the attention of thoſe, whether in the ardour of youth or the vigour of maturity, who think themſelves privileged, by ſuperior intellectual qualifications, from the reſtrictive proprieties and decorums of life.

Thomas, we find, was the eldeſt ſon of Nicholas Dermody, a ſchoolmaſter of ſome profeſſional reputation, at Ennis, in Ireland, where our Poet was born on the 17th of January 1775. His education was attentively cultivated by his father; from whoſe example, however, he in his early years contracted a fatal and degrading attachment to drinking, in all its exceſs; which abundantly more than counterbalanced the advantages that he had received from nature, and confined him to a ſtate of abject dependence and wretched poverty through almoſt the whole of his ſubſequent life. A romantic deſire of ſeeing the world led him, about the end of his tenth year, to leave his paternal home: which he did clandeſtinely, with only two ſhillings, a change of linen, and a volume of Tom Jones, in his pocket; and the money he gave away the ſame day in *charity*. By the aſſiſtance of a benevolent carrier, he accompliſhed the journey (of above 140 miles) to Dublin; where he roamed about the ſtreets two or three days without a lodging, depending entirely for ſupplies on the ſale of his ſecond ſhirt. The keeper of a book-ſtall, who was aſtoniſhed at obſerving ſuch a child poring over one of his old Greek volumes, now economically engaged him as *claſſical preceptor* to his ſon; from which ſituation, in the courſe of a few weeks, he paſſed into the ſhop of a bookſeller of rather more reſpectability; and after about a ſimilar interval, was received under the roof of the friendly Dr. Houlton. Here he was treated with a degree of kindneſs and reſpect highly to the honour of his benefactor; during his reſidence with whom he gave many extraordinary inſtances of his learning and genius, particularly in ſome poetical verſions from Horace and *Anacreon!* His wayward diſpoſition, however, had even now diſcovered itſelf; and when a change in Dr. Houlton's ſituation diſſolved the connexion, after a duration of only ten weeks, Dermody felt little regret at being again left to his own diſcretion. But he very ſoon found a bitter reverſe; and "without a ſettled home, he roved about the ſtreets by day, and begged the meaneſt ſhelter during the night."

He was next taken into the houſe of a humane ſcene-painter belonging to the Dublin theatre; and in this ſituation "he went on meſſages, warmed his humble patron's ſize-pots at the theatre, told merry tales, and wrote verſes on the walls with chalk."

"While he was thus employed in the painting-room as ſuperintendant of the glue, oil, and colour-pots, Mr. Cherry, now of Drury-lane Theatre, with great rapture brought one morning into the green-room a poem, written, as he ſaid,

by a moſt ſurpriſing boy then in the houſe. The ſubject of it was highly agreeable and entertaining to the performers: being a ſarcaſtic compariſon between Mr. Daly, patentee of the Theatre Royal, and Mr. Aſtley, manager of the Equeſtrian Theatre; in which the feats of the latter were humorouſly and ſatirically enlarged upon. The deſcription which Mr. Cherry gave of the boy, together with the merit of the compoſition, raiſed among the performers the greateſt curioſity to ſee him; and, led on by Cherry, they ruſhed from the green-room to the place where the painter and his wonderful attendant were at work. If their aſtoniſhment was excited at hearing the poem read, it was now increaſed tenfold at the ſight of the author. Infantine in appearance, and clad in the very garb of wretchedneſs; with a meagre, half-ſtarved, but intelligent countenance; a coat much too large for him, and his ſhoulders and arms ſeen naked through it; without waiſtcoat, ſhirt, or ſtockings; with a pair of breeches made for a full grown perſon, ſoiled and ragged, reaching to his ancles; his uncovered toes thruſt through a pair of old ſlippers without heels, almoſt of the magnitude of Kamſchatka ſnow-ſhoes; his hair clotted with glue, and his face, and almoſt naked body, ſmeared and disfigured with paint of different colours, black, blue, red, green, and yellow: thus in amazement ſtood before them, with a ſmall pot of ſize in one hand, and a hair bruſh in the other, the tranſlator of Horace, Virgil, and Anacreon!"

Such is a part of the romantic hiſtory of his infantine years. We cannot follow him through the whole courſe of his ſubſequent life; for that were an act of injuſtice to the author and publiſher of theſe volumes. We ſhall therefore only ſtate, that in his ſhort career, his brilliant talents deſervedly acquired him a ſeries of benevolent and even ſplendid and munificent patrons; whoſe favour, in ſucceſſion, his perverſe and incorrigible miſconduct as deſervedly loſt. In the liſt of theſe, and of his perſonal friends, were Mr. Owenſon, of the Dublin Theatre; Dr. Young, afterwards Biſhop of Clonfert; Mr. Auſtin, a very reſpectable clergyman of Dublin; Lady M. Gore, and ſome other noble ladies of his native country; the Duke of Leinſter; the preſent Lord Charlemont; Mr. White, an eminent ſchoolmaſter of Dublin; the Counteſs Dowager and the Earl of Moira, who ſtand higheſt in the number of his benefactors; Mr. Grattan; Mr. Flood; Mr. Tighe; the late Lord Kilwarden; the preſent Mr. Baron Smith, and his father (Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland); the Earl of Granard; Sir James Bland Burges; the Literary Fund; Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth), while Prime Miniſter; Mr. Hiley Addington; the Hon. Mr. Bathurſt; and (though laſt here enumerated, far from the leaſt in value,) the Author of theſe volumes. "Few, indeed, have experienced ſo liberal and exalted a patronage as Dermody; and it is to be infinitely regretted, that none ever made ſo unwiſe a uſe of it." A pretty copious correſpondence with ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of thoſe perſons is inſerted occaſionally in the courſe of the Memoirs, and gives a peculiar intereſt and authority to the narrative.

Two paſſages, which are highly illuſtrative of one part of Dermody's character, we muſt lay before our readers.

"When his good fortune prevailed, he ſet no bounds to what he called his *happy frolics*; of which the following is one inſtance:—Having, in a very diſtreſſed condition, concealed himſelf ſome days in his apartment, without receiving any relief, he reſolved to viſit Mr. Grattan, at his ſeat in the county of Wicklow, about fifteen miles from Dublin; and as that gentleman never yet cloſed his doors againſt the unfortunate, Dermody was certain of a good reception. Mr. Grattan treated him with kindneſs and reſpect, and at his departure preſented him with five guineas. Dermody, conceiving that the next day might be as fortunate as the preſent, and diſdaining to portion out this ſum for his immediate, or preſerve it for future neceſſities, found means to ſpend the whole before he reached his lodgings; which he did about midnight, and in a condition more fit to be conceived than deſcribed. Reſolving that thoſe who knew he was often miſerable ſhould likewiſe know that he was ſometimes *happy*, and eager to relate the happy occurrence, he ſallied forth at this hour to rouſe his aſſociates, and inform them of his good fortune; but finding ſeveral of their houſes guarded by the police, who were averſe to his clamorous ſalutations, he determined upon aſſailing the

the Writer of theſe Memoirs, who then lived at the retired village of Ranelagh, three miles from the capital. The uncomelineſs of his apparel contraſted with the ſeverity of the weather; the unſteadineſs of his body, rendered intereſting by the marks of the many falls and wounds he had received in forcing his way through the hedges; and the ſtrong operation of the liquor of which he had ſo freely partaken; gave him altogether a moſt extraordinary appearance. In this condition he arrived at the peaceable village of Ranelagh about three in the morning: when, with ſuch ſtones as he could collect, he attacked the ſolitary habitation of the Author; who, being accuſtomed to enjoy in quiet his hours of reſt, and perhaps leſs ſubject to alarm than his watchful neighbours, was not made acquainted with the circumſtances of the aſſault till Dermody had demoliſhed ſeveral windows, frightened the guardians of an adjoining nunnery, rouſed the whole hamlet, and was fa't in the cuſtody of the inhabitants. The Author had influence enough to get him releaſed from the officers of the watch; who by this time had arrived, and were proceeding to violent extremities in order to ſubdue their antagoniſt. A trifling ſum pacified their rage; and, with a little aſſiſtance from them, Dermody was carefully corded down upon an empty bed; where in a ſhort time his paſſion ſubſided, and he fell into a profound ſleep. The village and adjoining nunnery being thus again reſtored to tranquillity, the watchmen ſought their different ſtations, and the inhabitants retired to reſt."

* * * * * * *

"A few days previous to writing this letter, Dermody had dined in Piccadilly; when the Author, perceiving his ſhoes and ſtockings to be in a very bad condition, ſent and purchaſed a pair of each, which Dermody put into his pocket with the intention of wearing them the following morning. The next evening, however, he made his appearance without either ſhoes, ſtockings, hat, neckcloth, or waiſtcoat; and in a ſtate of intoxication not to be endured: he had pledged the ſhoes and ſtockings, got drunk with the money, and in a fray in the ſtreets had loſt his other neceſſaries. He entered the houſe in this ſtate, told his tale, threw on the floor the duplicate of the articles he had pledged, demanded other apparel, was refuſed, ſwore a few oaths, threatened to deſtroy a ſideboard of glaſs, alarmed the whole family, was turned out of doors, and during the remainder of the night took ſhelter in a ſhed fitted up for ſome cattle in one of the fields leading from Weſtminſter to Chelſea."

We muſt not omit mentioning, that among the ſtrange adventures of his life, he enliſted as a private ſoldier in the nineteenth year of his age; from which capacity he was, after a ſhort interval, elevated by a commiſſion given to him by the Earl of Moira. In this latter character he joined the Duke of York's army in Flanders in 1795, with Lord Moira's expedition. "He was a ſharer in all the dangers and difficulties encountered by the Engliſh army in that unfortunate expedition. He viſited many remarkable places on the Continent; and among others, the tomb of Abelard, in Lombardy, on which occaſion he narrowly eſcaped being made a priſoner. He was in almoſt every conſiderable action, and received ſeveral dangerous wounds: one of which in ſome degree diſfigured his face, and another deprived him of the uſe of his left hand, a bullet having paſſed directly through it. On the reduction of the army, he was put on the half-pay liſt."

After ſuffering, on different occaſions (the reſults entirely of his imprudence), diſtreſs, ſcarcely inferior to any thing that is told of Otway, of Chatterton, or * of Boyſe, he died of a diſorder, the mere effect of drinking, in a wretched hovel, at Sydenham, in Kent, on the 15th of July 1802, in his twenty-eighth year. He lies interred in the churchyard of Lewiſham, with a monument erected over him, on which is inſcribed a poetical epitaph taken from his own works.

Many very pleaſing extracts from his lighter writings are interſperſed throughout theſe volumes; but we would adviſe Mr. Raymond, in a future edition, to inſert leſs of Dermody's proſe (which certainly was not his *forte*), and more of his poetry; as well as to be rather more particular in ſpecifying the dates of the incidents, if he be poſſeſſed of the means ſo to do.

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* Vol. II, p. 145.

With

With reſpect to Dermody's poetical character; from the circumſtances and the time of life in which a great part of his compoſitions were produced (for we are told *, that at the age of fourteen he had already compoſed as much poetry as would fill *ten volumes* of a moderate ſize), they muſt certainly contain a more than equal portion of alloy. Much of what has appeared, however, is of a very ſuperior deſcription †; and we hope that Mr. Raymond, in his projected publication of "two volumes of ſelections from his poetical writings," will not confine himſelf (as he announces) to any limitation reſpecting Dermody's age at the period of their production, nor even ſtrictly to thoſe which are yet unpubliſhed; but to give to the world two juſt volumes of his *beſt pieces*; which, we doubt not, will place Dermody in a rank of general eſtimation equal or ſuperior to that enjoyed by ſeveral of our claſſical poets.

To this work is prefixed a well expreſſed PORTRAIT of Dermody.

J.

Letters from the Mountains; being the real Correſpondence of a Lady, between the Years 1773 *and* 1803. In Three Volumes. 12mo.

This work is not a Novel. The letters, which are chiefly from the Highlands of Scotland, do not profeſs to offer for the entertainment of the reader either ingenious fiction or amuſing narrative. We have found them, on peruſal, to be, in truth, intereſting ſketches of "the taſtes, the feelings, and habits of thoſe, who in the ſhades of privacy cultivate the ſimple duties and kindly affections of domeſtic life;" and to bear the ſtrongeſt internal evidence of being genuine. The ſubjects are very various; and the pictures of Highland ſociety and manners, &c., which naturally claim a diſtinguiſhed attention, are drawn with the moſt happy effect.

THE LOVE OF GLORY. *A Poem.* 4to. pp. 56.

"The object of this poem is to impreſs upon the minds of its readers the neceſſity of preſerving (above all things) the glory of their nation unſullied. The author conceiving that national honour is at all times the brighteſt ornament and the beſt defence of every country; and that the exiſting circumſtances imperiouſly call upon Great Britain for a noble exertion of its powers, and upon every individual "to do his duty," has thought that, perhaps, it might add ſomething to that patriotic fire, which, in times like theſe, ſhould animate every breaſt, if he ſhould be able, in a rapid ſketch and in the compaſs of a ſhort poem, to preſent the brighteſt examples, which ancient or modern hiſtory afford, for the imitation of the patriots of the preſent day. In purſuance of this plan, he has endeavoured to deſcribe the progreſs of Glory from the firſt ſtages of ſociety, through the moſt illuſtrious nations of ancient and modern times."

Of this well intentioned poem we ſhall give the following ſpecimen:—

"Hard is the taſk, though pleaſing to purſue
The ſteps of Glory from that early time
When in the dreary foreſt, mutual wants
And conſcious weakneſs firſt united man
In ſocial compact with his fellow man.
Scarce was that union form'd, before the heart
Felt a new fire, and learn'd a nobler aim.
Man then aſſum'd dominion o'er the earth,
And all creation yielded to his ſway;
The lion ſhunn'd his ſteps, and learn'd to fear;
The foreſt's fierce inhabitants withdrew
To ſeek for ſafety in the ſhelter'd cave,
Or tangling thicket. Yet, when hunger urg'd,
They ſometimes ventur'd to diſpute the ſway
Of their new lord, and ruſh into the plains
To ſeek their prey in their accuſtom'd haunts;
But ſoon they found, againſt united force
Vain was their courage, uſeleſs all their ſtrength,
For emulation fir'd the hunter train
To croſs the lion in his headlong courſe:
'Twas who ſhould drive the tyger from his prey?
Who rouſe the panther, or the foaming boar?
Who firſt ſhould meet the danger, and return
Clad in the blood-ſtain'd glorious ſpoils of war,
The happy victor of the ſavage foe?
For dear rewards awaited his return,

And

* Vol. II, p. 342.

† See a ſmall volume of his Poems, noticed in our XXXVIIIth Volume, p. 252.

And richly recompens'd his pain and toil.
His name reſounded at the ev'ning feaſt;
His comrades bore him to the honour'd ſeat,
Where the rich viands waited for his choice;
For him the bard prepar'd the ſong of praiſe,
The old applauded, and the young admir'd;
And beauty with her lovelieſt ſmile approv'd
The proud diſtinctions which the brave had won.
'Twas honours ſuch as theſe firſt rais'd the mind
To great achievements and to gallant deeds;
For when heroic valour burns moſt bright,
Its flame is kindled by the breath of praiſe.
No honours which to chivalry belong,
The ſhield emblazon'd, or the plumed helm,
The ſword renown'd in many a famous field,
The ſilken ſcarf by royal heroes giv'n
To knights companions, in their glorious toils,
Were ever borne with greater pride or grace,
Than was the leopard's, or the lion's ſkin,
By the firſt conq'rors in the ſylvan ſtrife."

The Vaccine Conteſt; or, "*Mild Humanity, Reaſon, Religion, and Truth, againſt unfeeling Ferocity, overbearing Inſolence, mortified Pride, falſe Faith, and Deſperation*," &c. *By William Blair, M.A.* 8vo. 1806, pp. 96.

From this pamphlet we learn, that ſome unfair practices have been adopted by certain medical men to decry the practice of vaccination, and, according to Mr. Blair's account, not without ſucceſs. After exhauſting the ſtores of fact and argument, ridicule and ſarcaſm have been had recourſe to, and much indecent invective ſubſtituted for fair reaſoning. To contend with the enemy with the ſame weapons is Mr. Blair's object; and he has been pretty ſucceſsful in expoſing the arrogance, preſumption, and inconſiſtency of his chief antagoniſt, who is Dr. Rowley, lately deceaſed.

Cow-pock Inoculation vindicated, and recommended from Matters of Fact. By Rowland Hill, M.A. 12mo, 1806, pp. 72.

Another defence of Cow-pock Inoculation, which Mr. Hill has practiſed to a great extent, and with great ſucceſs, having with his own hand performed the operation on near FIVE THOUSAND ſubjects without a ſingle failure.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 23.

WAS revived with great ſplendour, at Covent Garden Theatre, Shakſpeare's hiſtorical play of *Henry the Eighth*; and to the credit of the public taſte and diſcernment, it has been acted ſeveral times ſince to moſt numerous and reſpectable audiences. Mr. Kemble, as *Wolſey*, diſplays with great effect the lofty demeanour and overbearing pride of the ambitious Cardinal; and, when fallen, his reflections upon the inſtability of human purſuits are given with great truth, energy, and feeling. Mrs. Siddons's *Katharine* is a *chef d'œuvre* of dignity and elocution; and Pope gives a ſpirited portrait of the *Eighth Harry*.

28. At Drury-lane, was performed, for Mr. Banniſter's benefit, a new petite piece, in one long act, called "THE INVISIBLE GIRL," ſaid to have been taken from the French, and adapted to the Engliſh ſtage by Mr. Hook, jun. The weight of the piece, which contains much whim and humour, reſts entirely on Mr. Banniſter's ſhoulders; who, with unceaſing volubility, aſſumes the ſeveral diſguiſes of a Jew, a Beau, and an Old Woman, in which he diſplays his imitative powers to great advantage. The piece was well received, and has been repeated ſeveral times.

MAY 9. For the benefit of Miſs Smith, a new Tragedy called "EDGAR; or, *Caledonian Feuds*," was produced at Covent Garden Theatre; the characters of which were thus repreſented:—

Edgar	Miſs SMITH.
Baron of Glendore	Mr. POPE.
Oſbert, Earl of Morven	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Malcolm	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Morton	Mr. CRESWELL.

Count

Count Zulmio ... Mr. CLAREMONT.
Officer ... Mr. KLANERT.
Soldiers, Attendants, &c.
Emma ... Miſs BRUNTON.
Counteſs of Morven ... Mrs. HUMPHRIES.
Matilda ... Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.

THE FABLE.

Oſbert, the young Earl of Morven, reſolving to avenge the death of his father, who had been treacherouſly murdered by Malcolm, a neighbouring Chieftain, is taken priſoner in the attempt; together with Edgar, a young peaſant whoſe gallantry had attached the Earl to him. Edgar eſcapes from his dungeon; and, in his paſſage through the vaults, diſcovers the rightful Baron of Glendore, the brother of Malcolm, by whom he had been confined, and reported dead. They quit the Caſtle of Glendore together, and arrive at Morven Caſtle, where they find the Counteſs and Matilda overwhelmed with grief. While they are conſulting with him on the means of liberating Oſbert, a herald arrives from Glendore, with a note, informing the Counteſs that Malcolm will ſpare the life of her ſon on no other terms, than receiving the hand of Matilda; who, after a ſevere conflict, nobly conſents to ſacrifice herſelf to redeem her brother. Edgar, who is tenderly attached to her, endeavours to diſſuade her from becoming the wife of her father's murderer; and, in a fit of deſpair, vows either to deſtroy Malcolm, or periſh. The attempt is, however, rendered unneceſſary by Oſbert's entrance; whoſe eſcape had been facilitated by Emma, the daughter of the rightful Baron, who, like her father, was impriſoned in Glendore caſtle. Oſbert, diſcovering the attachment between his ſiſter and Edgar, harſhly upbraids the latter with ingratitude; and he indignantly quits Morven caſtle; which greatly diſtreſſes the Baron, who is warmly attached to his deliverer. Oſbert, having challenged Malcolm to ſingle combat, is way-laid by him, and his party overpowered by ſuperior numbers. At the moment when Malcolm is prepared to kill him, Edgar enters with a party of ſoldiers, reſcues him, and retires unſeen. Malcolm falls by Oſbert's hand; but, ere he dies, reveals to Emma, that ſhe had a brother whom Morton had diſpoſed of, but could not tell how. Matilda is carried off by Count Zulmio, a noble Sicilian, who had been ſhipwrecked and hoſpitably received into Morven caſtle. Taking refuge in a ruined abbey from a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, they are diſcovered by Edgar, who flies to the ruins for ſhelter, and happily reſcues his beloved Matilda. Oſbert, who had purſued the ruffians, entering at the moment, ſuſpects Edgar, and attacks him. Matilda throws herſelf between their ſwords; and Zulmio, touched with remorſe, diſcovers himſelf, and acquits Edgar, to whom Oſbert is reconciled. Edgar is proved by Morton to be the ſon of the Baron; and the piece concludes with the union of Edgar and Matilda, and Oſbert and Emma.

This piece poſſeſſes conſiderable merit as a literary compoſition. It alſo abounds with intereſting dramatic ſituations, ſeveral of which excited great applauſe; and at the concluſion repeated peals confirmed the ſucceſs of the play, which had not met with a ſingle mark of cenſure. It was very ably repreſented: Pope, H. Johnſton, Chapman, Miſs Smith, Mrs. H. Johnſton, and Miſs Brunton, doing great juſtice to their parts. The Author is ſaid to be a Gentleman of the name of MANNERS. The Prologue and Epilogue were well ſpoken by Mr. Brunton and Miſs Smith.

13. "THE BOARD OF CONVIVIALITY; or, *Fun and Harmony*," a new Interlude, was introduced at Covent Garden, for Mr. Munden's benefit. It is ſufficient merely to name this piece; which was little more than a ſelection of favourite ſongs, catches, and glees, connected by a little dialogue or converſation.

15. A *mélange* of dialogue, ſongs, and ſpectacle, was preſented as an Interlude at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett, under the title of "NATIONAL GRATITUDE." It was a repreſentation, chiefly by moving figures, of the funeral honours, ceremonies, and proceſſions by land and water, to commemorate the late Admiral Lord Nelſon; and ſeemed to afford much gratification.

17. Maſter BETTY had a benefit at Drury-lane, at which he took leave of the Public for the ſeaſon. His performances were, *Tancred*, and *Captain Flaſh* (*Miſs in her Teens*). His latter attempt might, from its novelty, attract ſpectators, but was not calculated to add to his reputation as an actor.

OCCA-

OCCASIONAL LINES.

BY GEORGE HICKS, ESQ.

Spoken by Maſter BETTY, on Saturday, May 17, 1806 (his Benefit Night), after the Play of Tancred and Sigiſmunda, upon his taking leave of London.

WHEN Tancred left his Belmont's happy grove,
The favour'd ſcene of Sigiſmunda's love,
Call'd by the duties of his ſceptred ſtate
To prove the hard condition of the great;
What could expreſs the conflict in his heart?
The taſk I felt exceed the actor's art.
But now, from Tancred's woes my boſom's free,
A taſk ſtill harder is reſerv'd for me.
To Belmont's woods I *feign'd* the fond adieu,
But now muſt take a *real leave* of you.
Accept the incenſe of a grateful heart,
The warmeſt thanks that language can impart.
Young I adventur'd on a dang'rous ſea,
From ev'ry adverſe blaſt in jeopardy.
Your ſmiles, I own with gratitude, have been
The cheering ſun that kept my courſe ſerene.
Your breath of favour the propitious gale
That made my little bark ſecurely ſail
Thro' tow'ring ſeas it ne'er had brav'd before,
And now ſo kindly wafts it to the ſhore.

POETRY.

ODE TO AMUSEMENT.

O NYMPH! that lov'ſt the varied ſcene,
Lead me, in vacant hours ſerene,
Ere evening ſteal, with dew-moiſt feet,
O'er the ſmooth lawn, upon ſome ſeat
Moſs-clad, to view where herds repoſe,
And waning Phœbus milder glows;
And with his joy-inſpiring beams
Tinges the hills, the vales, and ſtreams.
Or to ſome rude cliff, far outſpread,
That o'er the ſea-wave bends its head,
And there, while bleak winds blow around,
To hear the billows, hoarſe, profound;
Or view them, ſtorm-toſt on the ſhore,
Daſh 'mong the rocks with echoing roar!
Or in ſome fair ſmiling June,
Wand'ring the meads at liquid noon,
Forgot of gold the ſordid cares,
The pomp of pride, and haughty airs,
Give me to read th' inſtructive page
That charms thro' ev'ry varying age.
And when the orb of ſilent even
Rides ſtately thro' the vault of heaven,
And all the bleſt aſtreal light
Sprinkles with radiant gems the night,
Remote from cities let me rove,
Near the dark umbrage of the grove.
Or elſe, ſhould baleful horror ſteep
Her ruſtling pinions in the deep,
And 'mid the terrors of her realm
The agitated veſſel whelm,
Let me in crowded audience ſit
To ſmile at gay theatric wit,
Or view grave Tragedy unroll
The myſtic purpoſe of the ſoul;
And ſtrive to judge th' effect, and cauſe,
By Reaſon's light, and Candour's laws.
Should Rumour bid the battle rage,
Let that my thoughts awhile engage,
Where Diſcord ſpreads her loud alarms,
And fills the ſcene with men and arms:
Or ſeek the ſpirits of the wood——
Or they, who bathe them in the flood,
And on the rocking ſhip-maſt, ſigh
The gallant ſeaman's elegy;
While frequent viſions, flitting light,
Strike the rough vet'ran with affright.
And may the muſe, celeſtial maid!
At thy bleſt call oft lend her aid,
In fairy bow'rs, a charm diſpenſe
To lull with magic influence!
Now, vain I aſk——no fairy bow'r,
Or ſpell, beguiles my luckleſs hour;
The wind howls dreary o'er the waſte,
And chills with fear at ev'ry blaſt;
While torrents, from the mountains ſteep,
Ruſh thro' the plain with furious ſweep!

March 1806. W. AUSTIN.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Viſiting, laſt winter, my friend Mr. George, at Raritan, in New Jerſey, I wrote an Ode to the River. I now take the liberty to tranſmit it to you conſiderably enlarged, and, I flatter myſelf, ſomewhat reviſed and corrected.

Accept my kind ſalutations.

JOHN DAVIS.

New York, January 4, 1806.

ODE

ODE TO THE RIVER RARITAN.

LOST in a pleaſing wild ſurpriſe,
I mark the fountains round me riſe;
And in an artleſs current flow
Thro' dark and lofty woods below,
That from the world the ſoul confine,
And raiſe the thought to things divine.
O ſacred ſtream! a ſtranger I
Would ſtay to ſee thee paſſing by;
And mark thee wandering thus alone,
With varied turns ſo like my own!
Wild, as a ſtranger led aſtray,
I ſee thee wind in woods away,
And haſting thro' the trees to glide,
As if thy gentle face to hide.
While oft in vain thou wouldſt return,
To viſit here thy native urn:
But like an exile doom'd no more
To ſee the ſcenes he lov'd before,
You wander on, and wind in vain,
Diſpers'd amid the boundleſs main.
Here often on thy borders green,
Perhaps thy native ſons were ſeen,
Ere ſlaves were made, or gold was known,
Or children from another zone
Inglorious did, with axes rude,
Into thy noble groves intrude,
And forc'd thy naked ſon to flee
To woods where he might ſtill be free.
And thou! that art my preſent theme,
O gentle ſpirit of the ſtream!
Then too, perhaps, to thee was given
A name among the race of heaven;
And oft ador'd by Nature's child
Whene'er he wander'd in the wild.
And oft, perhaps, beſide the flood,
In darkneſs of the grove he ſtood;
Invoking here thy friendly aid
To guide him thro' the doubtful ſhade:
Till overhead the moon in view
Thro' heaven's blue fields the chariot drew,
And ſhow'd him all thy wat'ry face,
Reflected with a purer grace;
Thy many turnings thro' the trees,
Thy bitter journey to the ſeas.
While oft thy murmurs loud and long
Awak'd his melancholy ſong;
Which thus in ſimple ſtrain began,
"Thou Queen of Rivers, Raritan!"

PICTURE OF MELANCHOLY.

FLY, O fly, from yonder cell,
Where *Melancholy* loves to dwell.
There ſhe ſits with moping air,
Fix'd in dreadful deep deſpair,
With folded arms, and body bent,
On a human ſkull intent:
Marks of ſolid grief you trace
Starting in her meagre face;
While now and then a hollow ſound
Murmurs mournfully around.
Oft with ſudden tranſport toſt,
O'er her neck her hands are croſt;
Oft, with wild and haggard gaze,
To heav'n with frantic zeal ſhe prays,
That death her painful eyes would cloſe,
And ſnatch her from her load of woes.

C.

ON MANKIND.

AS virtues grace the worſt of men,
And vices taint the beſt,
They ne'er too haſtily ſhould be
Or cenſur'd or careſt.

Too oft with undiſtinguiſh'd zeal
We cenſure or commend;
With too much hate purſue a foe,
With too much love a friend.

C.

TRIBUTARY STANZAS
TO THE MEMORY OF
LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

Written the Day previous to his Interment in St. Paul's Cathedral, and adapted to the celebrated Air of "General Wolfe."

I.

MIDST the loud din of war, which the nations around [roar,
Long have heard with wide echoing
Wafted over the deep—Hark! what means that dread ſound,
Boding grief to our lov'd native ſhore?
—'Tis the mandate of Heav'n—England's Hero is ſlain!— [foes:
Brave NELSON!—the ſcourge of her
Crown'd with glory he's gone—call'd by fate to obtain
'Mid the gods an eternal repoſe.

II.

How oft, gallant Chief, with victorious arm,
Has thy valour ſuſtain'd our beſt Iſle!
Gallia's legions can tell—(with dire carnage yet warm)— [*Nile.*
Of thy deeds which reſound from the
—*Trafalgar*'s torn flags o'er thy corſe we behold— [*Dane*;
'Twas thy proweſs ſubdu'd the proud
Cruſh'd by *thee* in her ſtrength, when by Fame 'twas enroll'd, [the main."
"That OLD ENGLAND ſhould ſtill rule

III.

To his much honour'd ſhade the ſad tribute we bring [his tomb;
While each heart heaves a ſigh o'er
He, whoſe genius yet fires, as his victories we ſing, [come.
And ſhall warm us thro' ages to

—To

—To our tars that lov'd name ſhall true valour impart,
Long as England proclaims him her ſon;
Whilſt each bold Britiſh Chief ſtrives with emulous heart
To outdo what brave NELSON has done.

Tyndall-place, Iſlington. J. N.

REFLECTIONS ON SEEING A FULL BLOWN ROSE IN WINTER.

IMPROMPTU.

How ſweet the fragrance of yon bluſhing roſe!
Its glowing colour how divinely fair!
Shelter'd beneath a friendly roof it grows,
Secur'd from each rude blaſt of northern air.

But ſhould its lord no longer favours ſhow,
And caſt it forth beneath a wintry ſky,
Too ſoon, alas! its ſad reverſe 'twould know,
And in its hapleſs ſtate untimely die.

Thus youth beneath a parent's watchful care
In virtue's heavenly graces daily thrive;
Each opening hour preſents a proſpect fair,
And angel-like on earth they ſeem to live.

But ſhould the ſtorms of vice around them riſe,
And they, alas! no ſafe retreat can find;
Too ſoon each heav'n-born virtue in them dies,
Nor leaves the veſtige of one grace behind.

J. S.

THE VILLAGE FAIR.

Ye lads and laſſes hither come,
Devoid of grief or care;
And follow where the ſprightly drum
Proclaims our Village Fair.

At yonder gaudy pedlar's ſtall,
Where ribands richly glare,
The ruſtics treat their ſweethearts all,
Who bleſs our Village Fair.

Yon ſtall for gingerbread behold,
Where children gape and ſtare;
Where wives for batchelors are ſold,
At this our Village Fair.

The toy-booth boaſts a brilliant ſhow
Of baubles new and rare;
Come then, fair maids, nor dread a foe
In this our Village Fair.

For here in pleaſure's happy round,
Ye undiſturb'd may ſhare;
Delight, unmix'd with woe, is found
To grace our Village Fair.

Nor can the pamper'd ſons of pow'r
With joys like theſe compare;
For bliſs ſhall wing each happy hour,
While laſts our Village Fair.

J. M. L.

THE BULL-DOGS.

I.

Two Bull dogs once of Britiſh blood,
As ancient authors ſhow,
Within the ring expectant ſtood,
Prepar'd to meet their foe.

II.

No Bull appearing yet in view,
Each turn'd upon his brother;
And having nothing elſe to do,
E'en growl'd at one another.

III.

But when conteſt before their ſight
Their ancient foe drew nigh,
Uniting quick they flew to fight
The common enemy.

This Fable has a moral; and no doubt
Each true-born Engliſhman can find it out.

R. H. B.

AN ADDRESS

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND, AT FREEMASONS' HALL, MAY 8, 1806.

Written and recited by WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Eſq.

Now many a fleeting year has paſs'd away,
Since firſt my Muſe, with unambitious lay,
Was eager to promote your gen'rous plan,
Which ſuccours merit, and ennobles man.
Each ſtep you took ſome obſtacle aroſe—
The Fate of Genius is to have its foes!
Dawning ſucceſs your ceaſeleſs cares attend,
Science revives, for BRUNSWICK is her friend:
The cryſtal drop thus falls unſeen, unknown,
And yet in time it perforates the ſtone.
That Power, who wiſely on mankind beſtows
A thirſt for happineſs and dread of woes,
Could ne'er ordain the learned, and the wiſe,
To ſink in want, while vice and folly riſe.

Go, and explore the priſon's gloomy cell,
Where pale diſeaſe, and hopeleſs miſery, dwell;
Oft will you find the man of letters there,
Torpid with grief, or frantic with deſpair!
Behold his children meet his ghaſtly eye,
Aſking that bread he has not to ſupply;
While, like a lily bending to the ſhower,
The beauteous partner of his happier hour,
With all a wife's and mother's cares op-preſt,
Sinks her pale cheek upon her huſband's breaſt—
Stone-moulded hearts—for ſuch there are 'mongſt men,
Think he may find ſubſiſtence from his pen; ſpire
Spare the reproach!—is this a time t'in-
The ſlave of poverty to wake the lyre?
Can Genius ſoar, can Fancy warm the brain,
Of the poor victim of diſtreſs and pain,
Who hopeleſs ſees, to blaſt his wiſh for life,
A ſtarving offspring, and a dying wife?
But as the breeze, and heav'n-deſcending dew,
In drooping flowers their vivid tints re-new,
Give a freſh verdure to the arid plain,
And make the face of Nature ſmile again!
So ſhall your bounty theſe dark manſions cheer,
Warm the cold heart, and charm away the tear;
Bid Genius to new flights of fancy ſoar,
Science rejoice, and Learning pine no more!
The Muſe's heart with inſpiration fire,
Tyrtæus like, to ſtrike the patriot lyre—
The Poet, arm'd in England's ſacred cauſe,
Courts not the feather of a vain ap-plauſe;
Not prone to flatter pow'r, or pow'r op-poſe,
And only hoſtile to his country's foes!
Like Hannibal he ſwears eternal hate
To him—the oppoſite of all that's great;
Each tear that tyrant draws from virtue's eye
A watchful angel regiſters on high;
And in the awful record will appear,
The tyrant's groan for groan, and tear for tear!
On ſervile nations let the Deſpot tread,
They well deſerve the yoke who bow the head;
Yet Freedom ſhackled ſinks but for an hour,
The ſpring confin'd accumulates its power;
Thus realms enſlav'd, by ſad experience wiſe,
Muſt in the end on their oppreſſor riſe;
The chain can only gall thoſe ſlaves who yield;
The bold find ſafety in the tented field!
There Freedom's ſons can never loſe the day,
Unleſs like cowards they themſelves be-tray:
Fate leaves this choice for ever to the Brave—
A life of honour, or a laurel'd grave!
And brings theſe bright examples to our ſight,
To die like NELSON! or endure like [WRIGHT *.
Among ourſelves we often may con-tend,
A watchful jealouſy is Freedom's friend;
Thus ſudden ſtorms and elemental ſtrife
Leave purer air to renovated life:
But never let the foe preſume to find,
Amidſt our party feuds, one traitor mind;
INVASION would unite each heart, each hand,
In one Great Cauſe—our King and Na-tive Land!
And were our bulwarks of the ſea ſur-paſt,
And Gallia's legions on our plains at laſt;
Though they eſcap'd our vengeance on the wave,
Here they ſhould find their everlaſting grave.
Nations oppreſs'd by plund'ring France ſhould ſee
The dreadful triumph of a people free;
Who, 'midſt the wreck of Europe, ſtand unaw'd
By Gallic violence, or Pruſſian fraud;
Who nobly feel their MONARCH'S WRONGS their own,
Attach'd by ev'ry virtue to his Throne!
And, at their Naval Hero's trophied ſhrine,
" They ſwear, by all things human and divine!
" By all that bad men fear, and good adore!
" No foreign tyrant ſhall pollute our ſhore."
ENGLAND herſelf will ENGLAND'S cauſe maintain,
And prove that NELSON has not died in vain!

[The three lines with inverted commas are taken from one of the author's prologues.]

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* Whether the gallant Captain Wright has fallen a victim to TORTURE, or ſtill drags out a miſerable exiſtence in a French priſon—his cruel treatment, contrary to the laws of war, and the dignity with which he defied the malice of a Tyrant, have not been ſufficiently brought before the public eye.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from page* 312.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *March* 31.

THE Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Exchequer Bills, Felons' Tranſportation, Iriſh Exciſe, and ſeveral private Bills.

Lord Grenville moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his communication reſpecting Sir J. Duckworth's penſion; which was agreed to, *nem. diſ.*

Earl Camden and Lord Hawkeſbury made a ſeries of motions for Copies of the Returns of Men raiſed under the General Defence, Volunteer Acts, &c. which, after ſome converſation, were ordered.

Lord Auckland brought up a Bill to regulate the trade between America and the Weſt Indies; which was read a firſt time.

TUESDAY, *April* 1.—On the motion of Lord Auckland, various returns were ordered of the Exports and Imports to and from the Weſt India Colonies and Great Britain, for five years preceding 1793, and for five years preceding 1805.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 2.—An Addreſs was ordered to his Majeſty, praying for a Copy of the Second Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry.

The Cape of Good Hope Commerce Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Expiring Laws and St. Sepulchre's Workhouſe Bill.

The Houſe then adjourned to Monday ſe'nnight.

MONDAY, *April* 14.—The Houſe was occupied with routine buſineſs; in the courſe of which ſeveral Bills went through Committees.

TUESDAY, *April* 15.—The Iriſh Militia Bill was read a third time, and paſſed; and ſeveral other Bills were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 16.—In conſequence of the Impeachment of Lord Melville being fixed for the 29th inſtant, Lord Grenville moved that the order for proceeding in the charges againſt Judge Fox be transferred to the 19th of May.

Lord Holland brought up his Bill for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors; which was read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, *April* 17.—The Houſe was occupied in hearing Counſel in Appeal Cauſes.

FRIDAY, *April* 18.—Meſſages were ordered to be ſent to the Commons and the Princes of the Blood, informing them that their attendance will be required at the trial of Lord Melville, on the 29th inſtant.

MONDAY, *April* 21.—The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Britiſh Fiſhery, Cape of Good Hope Commerce, Iriſh Militia Service, the Loan, and ſeveral private Bills.

The Ordnance Treaſurerſhip, and Admiral Duckworth's Annuity Bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Grenville brought down the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that he has found himſelf under the neceſſity of withdrawing his Miniſter from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting proviſionally meaſures of juſt retaliation againſt the commerce and navigation of Pruſſia. His Majeſty deeply regrets this extenſion and aggravation of calamities, already ſo ſeverely felt by the nations of the Continent, whoſe independence and proſperity he has never ceaſed to conſider as intimately connected with thoſe of his own people. But meaſures of direct hoſtility, deliberately adopted againſt him, have left him no alternative. In a moment of confidential intercourſe, without even the pretence of any cauſe of complaint, forcible poſſeſſion has been taken by Pruſſia of his Majeſty's Electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the intereſts of this kingdom, his Majeſty choſe, nevertheleſs, to forbear, on this painful occaſion, all recourſe to the tried and affectionate attachment of his Britiſh ſubjects. He remonſtrated, by amicable negociation, againſt the injury he had ſuſtained; and reſted his claim for repa-

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ration on the moderation of his conduct, on the juſtice of his repreſentations, and on the common intereſt which Pruſſia herſelf muſt ultimately feel to reſiſt a ſyſtem deſtructive of the ſecurity of all legitimate poſſeſſion: but when, inſtead of receiving aſſurances conformable to this juſt expectation, his Majeſty was informed, that the determination had been taken of excluding by force the veſſels and the commodities of this kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Pruſſia, his Majeſty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the firſt duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his Crown, and the intereſts of his ſubjects, equally forbid his acquieſcing in this open and unprovoked aggreſſion; he has no doubt of the full ſupport of his Parliament in vindicating the honour of the Britiſh flag, and the freedom of the Britiſh navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy, on the part of Pruſſia, ſhall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendſhip with a Power with whom his Majeſty has no other cauſe of difference, than that now created by theſe hoſtile acts."

Lord Grenville then laid on the table copies of ſeveral diſpatches on which the Meſſage had been founded.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, it was agreed that the trial of Lord Melville ſhould proceed *de die in diem*, unleſs ſpecial circumſtances ſhould require adjournment beyond the morrow.

TUESDAY, *April* 22.—The Weſt India Governors' Indemnity Bill was read a third time, and paſſed; and ſeveral other Bills were carried through their reſpective ſtages.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 23.—Lord Grenville, on moving the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, expreſſed his opinion, that there could be but one ſentiment in the country as to the conduct which it was neceſſary to adopt. He explained the confidential intercourſe which had exiſted between this country and Pruſſia; it was expected that that Court would, by the faith of treaties, ſuſtain the common cauſe of Europe againſt France; inſtead of which, ſhe had committed the moſt flagrant outrages and violations of juſtice; inſomuch, that if her conduct were not notorious to all Europe, it would be ſcarcely credited. His Lordſhip detailed the various inſtances of bad faith on the part of Pruſſia, which had led to our reſiſtance; and concluded with moving the Addreſs.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſupported it with his unqualified approbation, and it was voted *nem. diſ.*

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, *April* 24 & 25.—The Houſe was chiefly occupied in making arrangements reſpecting their attendance on the trial of Lord Melville.

MONDAY, *April* 28.—Lord Auckland, with a view to prevent erroneous impreſſions which might ariſe from peruſing *ex parte* ſtatements, moved that an order ſhould be made, to prohibit any publication of the proceedings on the trial of Lord Melville, till the whole ſhall have been concluded.—The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, *April* 29.—After the Bills before the Houſe had been forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, their Lordſhips proceeded to Weſtminſter Hall. On their return, at four o'clock, a long converſation took place on the Witneſſes' Liability Bill; when ſeveral amendments were agreed to.

Lord Stanhope roſe to make a motion on the proſpect of an impending ſcarcity: and prefaced it with obſerving, that this country had, within the laſt fifteen years, expended 45,000,000l. for corn imported. There was now a proſpect of the ports of the Baltic being ſhut againſt us; and there was reaſon to apprehend a failure of the crops in many parts of the country. He moved for papers relative to the importation of corn.

Lords Moira and Auckland poſitively contradicted the ſurmiſes of any failure in the approaching harveſt.—The motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 30.—Their Lordſhips forwarded the Bills on the table; and, after returning from Weſtminſter Hall, were occupied for three quarters of an hour, in the diſcuſſion of ſome queſtions ariſing from the Impeachment.

THURSDAY, *May* 1.—After attending the trial of Lord Melville, the ſeveral Bills before their Lordſhips were forwarded.

FRIDAY, *May* 2.—On the return of their Lordſhips from Weſtminſter Hall, the Slave Importation Bill was brought up, and read a firſt time; on which the Duke of Clarence moved that it ſhould be printed, and expreſſed his determination to oppoſe it in every ſtage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *March* 31.

SIR J. NEWPORT, Chancellor of the Iriſh Exchequer, took the oaths and his ſeat, on his re-election for Waterford.

On the motion for the further conſideration of the Reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Francis made ſome objections to the Property Duty, particularly to the points which relate to ſmall annuitants, who ought not to be taxed at all, while the great maſs of property called Unfunded Debt would eſcape. The remainder of his obſervations went to ſhow, that a part of the Sinking Fund ſhould be appropriated to paying the intereſt of the Loan for the year.

Mr. Fox reprobated any interference with that Fund; and the Reſolutions were agreed to.

TUESDAY, *April* 1.—New Writs were ordered to be iſſued for the following places; viz. for Honiton, in the room of Sir J. Honeywood, deceaſed; for Peterborough, in the room of the Right Hon. W. Elliot, now Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; for the county of Sligo, in the room of C. O'Hara, Eſq., and for the Queen's County, in the room of H. Parnell, Eſq., now Lords of the Iriſh Treaſury.

A Petition was preſented from the Debtors in Newgate, ſtating, that by their confinement upwards of 1000 perſons in their aggregate families were reduced to a ſtate of miſery and ſtarvation.—Laid on the table.

The Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the importation of Slaves by Britiſh ſubjects to any of the Iſlands or Colonies of Powers in the Weſt Indies or America not in amity with his Majeſty.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 2.—The Property Tax Bill was recommitted for further conſideration on Monday the 21ſt inſtant.

THURSDAY, *April* 3.—After a variety of routine buſineſs, Mr. Windham roſe to bring forward his

PLAN OF MILITARY DEFENCE.

He began by obſerving, that although he had long thought things were not in a good ſtate, he did not conceive them ſo extremely bad, as to render it neceſſary for him to effect a great and immediate change; though any change for the better, he would admit, could not be begun too ſoon; and what the Houſe had to conſider was, how to put our Military Eſtabliſhment upon a better footing. The great miſchief was, that we had conſidered only our preſent danger, without caring about what might happen in future. We had gone on ſo long upon the old plan, if it were one, that our heads were filled with levies *en maſſe*, with armed citizens, with armed nations, with notions of 800,000 men in arms, till we almoſt forgot the character and importance of the object that we wiſhed to attain. We thought only of getting a great number of men together in any way, with ſome knowledge of tactics, and then we thought we had made up an army. He deſcanted at great length on the eſſential neceſſity of ſtrict military law amongſt an armed force; and, in illuſtration of the great importance of ſuch bodies of men, he inſtanced the battles of Marengo and Auſterlitz; where, when the actions were loſt, empires fell: hence he argued, that we ſhould talk with ſome caution of the ſtrength of nations without armies; for *maſſes* of people had ſeldom done much, as was illuſtrated by the march of Buonaparté to Vienna, after the defeat of Mack, becauſe he had *no army* to oppoſe him; though there were millions of warlike and loyal inhabitants in the countries through which he paſſed, animated by love to their own Sovereign, and a deteſtation of the invader. Again, if ever there was a country and inhabitants formed for defence, they were Switzerland and the Swiſs. The country and the people were peculiarly calculated to reſiſt an invaſion. Every body knew the Swiſs character, men of powerful, athletic ſtrength and ſtature, proverbially courageous, a nation of warriors, peculiarly attached to their country, and their country ſuppoſed almoſt invincible. Nothing, in fact, was ſafe to ſuppoſe, againſt what our experience of the world taught us. If ever a French army ſhould land in theſe countries, there were no leſs than 100,000 men of our national military force that, from the very nature of their conſtitution, could not poſſibly have ſeen a battle till the very time in which they would have to engage the enemy. He then proceeded to ſtate

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thoſe meaſures by which he thought the objects he had in view would be beſt provided for: There were but two ways in which we could raiſe men—either by choice, or by force; but in this country we could not take our men, like the German Sovereigns, from among the manufacturers or peaſantry, in any manner we pleaſed; and all our late ſchemes for raiſing men had been in ſome point or other defective, even to an unnatural and ruinous pitch. He reminded the Houſe, that ſome few years ago, the higheſt bounty given for a recruit was a guinea; but then the military life was the attraction; and Government certainly had the means of rendering an army more attractive to the maſs of the population, than it is at preſent. In ſhort, he conſidered it highly beneficial to make ſuch a change as would bring the army to a reſemblance with thoſe of the Continent; and he ſaw nothing in the character of our army which ſhould prevent the meaſures he recommended. After many remarks to ſhow the rationality of his opinions, he proceeded to ſtate the term of years which appeared to him the fitteſt for the period of military ſervice. He thought ſeven years was the propereſt term. Seven years was a term familiar to the nation; and he thought that it was ſuch a term as would combine the ſervice which the country had a right to expect with the attractions that were to induce individuals to enter. After the firſt period of ſeven years, he thought the ſoldier ſhould be entitled to his diſcharge, and to ſome privileges, at leaſt equal to what are now given to militiamen. If the ſoldier ſhould wiſh to renew his engagement for a ſecond term of ſeven years, then he ſhould propoſe that he ſhould have a ſmall increaſe of pay, perhaps about ſixpence a-week additional. The reaſon that he named ſo ſmall a ſum was, that he knew large ſums led to licentiouſneſs and inſubordination. In the third period, he ſhould propoſe a ſtill further increaſe of pay; he ſhould ſay at leaſt a ſhilling a-week additional. At the end of the ſecond period, as well as of the firſt, the ſoldier ſhould be entitled to his diſcharge. He thought, that after the expiration of the ſecond period of ſervice, the ſoldier ſhould receive a penſion (he ſhould not then name the ſum) for his life. In ſpeaking of the term of ſeven years, he meant that that ſhould be the term of ſervice for the infantry: the cavalry, and the artillery, required a longer time; as it took more time to make a good horſe-ſoldier, or artillery-man, than it did to make an infantry ſoldier. He ſhould therefore propoſe, that, in the cavalry and artillery, inſtead of three different periods of ſeven years each, the firſt period ſhould be ten years, the ſecond ſix, and the third five years; at the expiration of which periods they ſhould have the ſame privileges and rewards as he had before mentioned. When men who had ſerved their country, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves in its battles, ſhould return to their homes, young, and unbroken in their conſtitution, and tell their neighbours what they had ſeen and undergone, he was convinced that every man who ſo returned would do more real ſervice than he could have done in the field had he continued in the army. At the expiration of the ſecond period of ſervice, he conſidered that there ſhould be ſome penſion allowed; but at the expiration of the third, he thought the ſoldier ſhould be perfectly a free man, and go off with the full allowance from Chelſea. When he ſpoke of the Chelſea allowance, he meant that it ſhould be raiſed to at leaſt nine-pence or a ſhilling a-day. He ſhould wiſh to make this increaſe from juſtice and humanity to the regular army; but if he had no other motive than policy, it would be ſufficient to determine him; for he knew no other means of demonſtrating to the ſoldiers the concern that the country takes in their welfare, nor of holding out incitements to others to embark in the military profeſſion, than by rewarding thoſe meritorious and intereſting men who had ſo long ſerved their country. With reſpect to the Volunteer Syſtem, he thought there ſhould be Armed Aſſociations of the better ſort of people, entirely at their own expenſe; but it was not upon ſuch aſſociations that the country ſhould principally rely in aid of its ſtanding army. What was much more likely to be effectual, was the maſs of the people of the country trained to firing with the neighbouring gentlemen; and military officers ready to combine them in whatever manner they could prove the moſt deſtructive to the enemy. Although he did not rely on ſuch a force for giving battle to an invading army, yet

yet he thought they might be brought into action in ſuch a manner, as would fret, haraſs, and wear down an enemy. Beſides the miſchief that he conceived they would do in action, he relied upon ſuch a force, as one that was likely to afford an inexhauſtible fund to recruit from. After much expatiation on what he conceived to be the defects of the Volunteer Syſtem, he propoſed the reduction of the expenſe of the Volunteer Corps, by changing it from the June to the Auguſt allowance. Probably the annual charge of this force was 1,479,000l. and the favourable variation in this reſpect might be thus effected: the Auguſt allowance would ſave 210,000l.; the extravagant pay to the Drill Serjeants might bear a diminution of 54,700l.; the conceſſion for permanent duty, 300,000l.; for the marching guineas, 198,000l.; and the expenſes of inſpection, 35,000l. Theſe, with ſome other ſmaller items, would be a ſaving to Government of 878,000l. With reſpect to thoſe who trained themſelves, no exemptions would be admitted but from neceſſary cauſes; and the only privilege to which the Volunteer could be entitled would be, to ſerve in his own corps. Out of the immenſe maſs of general population, a ſelection muſt be made by lot. The perſons appointed on this ſervice might be conveniently divided into four claſſes, of about the age of 16, 24, 32, and 40 years; beyond that period of life, he would not recommend the performance of this duty. It would be right to leave it in the diſcretion of his Majeſty to call which of theſe diſtinctions he thought proper, and alſo with reſpect to the county or diſtrict in which their exertions would be required. If in any particular ſituation a number of perſons ſhould volunteer on this ſervice, their perſons might be accepted in diminution of the ballot. The time required for this ſort of training would be ſhort; twenty-ſix days would probably be ſufficient; and the compenſation of one ſhilling for the loſs of the half day would be adequate. He then proceeded to ſhow the abſurdity of not allowing troops of the Line to have precedency over the Volunteers; and he therefore recommended that no Volunteer Officer ſhould hold a higher rank than that of Captain; that is, that no regular Officer commanding a corps, and not below the rank of Captain, ſhould be commanded by a Volunteer Officer. In anſwer to ſome queſtions from the Oppoſition Bench, Mr. W. ſaid, he did not think the number to be trained, on the plan he had intimated, would exceed 200,000 men. With regard to the bounty, he did not conceive it would be haſtily reduced by his propoſals, or that any immediate conſpicuous operation ought, under the preſent circumſtances, to take place. He concluded with moving for a Bill, which was merely an accommodation of what had been called the Levy en Maſſe Bill of 1803 to the preſent poſition and circumſtances of the country.

Lord Caſtlereagh defended the military meaſures of Mr. Pitt, and lamented that his ſyſtem was now thought ſo defective as to be completely overturned; for he contended, that at the time Mr. W. came into power, the army had attained a degree of excellence and diſcipline before unknown. He took a view of the augmentation of the army during ſeveral years; from which it appeared, that the regular increaſe was about 15,000 men per year. The ſyſtem which encountered the ridicule of Mr. W. came into operation in 1804, and at that time the number was 234,000; which deducted from the exiſting force of 267,000, left an augmentation of 33,000 in the ſhort term of two years; on the groſs total of the military. The Regular Army, at the ſame period (1804), was 148,000; it was now 192,000. When the late Miniſter came into office, this part of the army was only in number 115,000; it was rapidly extended to 165,000; an advance of 50,000, or of nearly half the whole force. He proceeded to aſſert the great ſuperiority of the ballot ſyſtem; which, during every week, had raiſed 300 men, but which was now to be reſigned, though it was proved to be capable of producing 17,000 men per year. He differed from Mr. W.'s propoſition for recruiting the army, which he maintained would have a dangerous effect upon the old forces; and concluded with entreating the Houſe not to reject the ſyſtem already eſtabliſhed. In the courſe of his ſpeech, his Lordſhip ſtated, with peculiar emphaſis, that no Government was ever handed over to a new Adminiſtration, ſo proud, and in ſuch high condition, as the laſt—no Adminiſtration ever ſucceeded to ſuch *a bed of roſes* as the preſent.

Mr. Fox, with much animation, denied the poſition of the Noble Lord. After ſhowing the unfortunate ſituation of the country, from the want of foreign allies and the deplorable ſtate of our finances, he aſked, "Where is this *bed of roſes*, to which we are told we have ſucceeded? What, when I am torn with brambles and ſtung with nettles," (ſaid Mr. Fox,) "to come and tell me that I am upon a bed of roſes! it is a mockery and deriſion that no feelings can endure!"—He defended the new meaſures of Mr. Windham, and denied that by their adoption the Volunteers would ſuffer any degradation.

Mr. Yorke thought it would be dangerous to make any innovations in the army in time of war. Our army at preſent ſeemed large enough for internal defence, and the protection of our colonies; and there was little probability of its being ſoon employed in Continental operations. He could not approve of the repeal of the Additional Force Act. It had already produced a conſiderable number of men, and was likely to raiſe more. He agreed with the idea of raiſing the Chelſea Pay, and with ſome regulation for the diſcharge and retirement of ſoldiers; but which might be made eaſy without altering the Conſtitution of the Army. He wiſhed Miniſters to conſult with military men on the ſubject of limited ſervice, as ſeveral of the moſt experienced Officers were againſt it.

General Tarleton diſapproved of the plan; and ſpoke in praiſe of the Defence Act, which would have proved an excellent meaſure, if it had not met with every oppoſition in its execution from thoſe who ought to have ſupported it.

Mr. Langham, Earl Temple, Colonel Crawford, Colonel Graham, and Sir W. Young, ſupported the meaſures of Mr. Windham, and the motion was put and carried; after which the Houſe adjourned till Monday ſe'nnight.

MONDAY, *April* 14.—A new Writ was ordered for Helſton, Cornwall, in the room of D. Giddy, Eſq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Hobhouſe moved the farther conſideration of the Report of the Committee reſpecting the Debts of the late Nabob of Arcot. He went at length into the ſubject; ſtated the former embarraſſments of the Nabob, and the preſent flouriſhing condition of the revenues of his heir; and moved for a Bill to enable the Commiſſioners to diſcharge the debts.—Leave given.

Admiral Markham moved for certain papers elucidatory of the public conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent; on which Mr. Jeffery obſerved, that the motion was only intended as an obſtacle to his inquiry; as the papers moved for would take a year in copying. He added, that he was ready nine months ago to bring forward his motion, and would neither be intimidated nor prevented from doing ſo.

Lord Howick (late Mr. Grey) deprecated the diſcuſſion as highly indelicate at a time when Lord St. Vincent was inveſted with ſuch an important duty; and hoped Mr. Jeffery would poſtpone his motion.

Admiral Markham's motion was then agreed to.

TUESDAY, *April* 15.—General Tarleton preſented a petition, ſigned by 7,000 ſhip-owners, &c. of Liverpool, againſt a Bill prohibiting Britiſh veſſels from ſupplying Negro Slaves to different Settlements in the Weſt Indies.

Lord Garlies aſked, Whether it was the intention of Miniſters to propoſe a Vote of Thanks to Sir D. Baird and Sir H. Popham, for their ſervices at the Cape?

To which Mr. Windham anſwered, that Miniſters did not think the capture of the Cape an exploit ſo ſtriking as to call for ſo diſtinguiſhed a reward as the thanks of Parliament.

In a Committee on the Tea Duty Acts, a reſolution was moved by Mr. Vanſittart, that the preſent duties payable on Tea do ceaſe; and in lieu thereof, that 6l. per cent. be charged thereon, according to the groſs price; alſo that a drawback duty of 6l. per cent. be allowed on the exportation of the ſame.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 16.—Earl Temple preſented a Petition from the Agents for Jamaica, againſt the Bill for regulating the African Slave Trade; which was ordered to lie on the table, and leave given to the Petitioners to be heard by Counſel.

Sir J. Duckworth's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

A converſation enſued between Mr. Francis and Mr. Hobhouſe, relative to the Debts of the Nabob of Arcot; when the former moved for accounts of all

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ſums paid to the creditors of the Nabob ſince the 24th of the King; as it appeared, that when the debt was 4,200,000l., a ſum of 600,000l. was for intereſt.

Mr. W. Keene, on ſeconding the motion, mentioned the following curious circumſtance, to elucidate the cauſes which involved the Nabob of the Carnatic in ſuch embarraſſments. He knew Lord Macartney, who was once ſent out as Governor to Madras. His Lordſhip told him, that he had ſcarcely reached the ſeat of his government, when he received a meſſage from the Nabob, requeſting to ſee him: he went, and was aſtoniſhed to find it was for the purpoſe of being preſented by the Nabob with a ſum of money adequate to 30,000l., with proportionate tenders to the officers of his ſuite. Lord M. expreſſed much aſtoniſhment, and declined accepting the money; at the ſame time wiſhing to know the motives that induced ſuch an offer: he was told by the Nabob, that it was quite a cuſtomary preſent to every new Governor, and had never been before refuſed; and the offer was repeated, with a preſſing requeſt to take it, as it was conſidered a proper compliment to the head of the Britiſh Government, whom, ever ſince the taking of Pondicherry, he conſidered as his protector againſt the French. Lord M., however, ſtill perſiſted in his refuſal, aſſuring the Nabob, at the ſame time, of his determination to render him every protection in his power. But this generous integrity was every where reviled by the ſervants of the Company; and every pains taken to ſlander him, for venturing ſuch an innovation upon the ſyſtem they had ſo long eſtabliſhed; and Lord Macartney reſigned a government which he felt untenable, conſiſtently with the feelings of a man of honour.

After ſome farther converſation, the motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, *April* 17.—In a Committee on the Longitude Act, a ſum not exceeding 10,000l. was voted for the encouragement of that diſcovery, and other improvements in navigation.

A report was brought up from the Committee of Ways and Means, impoſing a duty of 1s. per cwt. on Eaſt India Sugars.

In a Committee on the Witneſſes' Liability Bill, the Maſter of the Rolls propoſed to add a proviſo of reſtrictions, from a conviction that, without ſuch a limitation, a witneſs would frequently commit perjury.

Mr. Fox ſpoke againſt the proviſo; and expreſſed his wiſh that the Bill ſhould be abandoned, rather than ſuch an addition ſhould be made to it.

The proviſo, after ſome farther converſation, was thrown out.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

Mr. Yorke moved, that the opinions of Military Officers, given to Government, relative to ſervice for a limited period, ſhould be laid before the Houſe. He obſerved, that the queſtion was of ſuch a nature, that the Houſe could not decide on it without having the opinions of military men; as Mr. Windham, in exhibiting his long-expected plan, had given no information which could enable the Houſe to come to a deciſion. He proceeded to obſerve how cautious Government ought to be in adopting a military plan on which profeſſional men were divided, and that it was impoſſible to be too particular in inveſtigating the opinions to which he alluded.

Mr. Windham objected to the motion, on the ground of the inconveniency and embarraſſment it would occaſion to thoſe officers who had given their opinions confidentially.

General Tarleton ſupported the motion, as did Lord Caſtlereagh and Mr. Canning, who ſaid, he conſidered the plan of the Secretary at War as a project unworthy of the ſanction of the Houſe.

Mr. Yorke's motion was negatived without a diviſion.

FRIDAY, *April* 18.—Colonel Welleſley took the oaths and his ſeat.

A new Writ was ordered for Wicklow, in the room of the Hon. G. Ponſonby, appointed Chancellor of Ireland; and for Galway, in the room of D. B. Daly, Eſq., now Joint Muſter-Maſter General in Ireland.

EX PARTE EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Beſt moved for a Bill to prevent the publication of *ex parte* evidence, in legal and criminal proceedings. He obſerved, that no man could have leſs intention than himſelf to abridge the liberty of the preſs; but he was convinced that the publication of evidence previous to trials tended to bias the minds of juries. He alluded to the diſſemination of the evidence in the caſes of Deſpard and

Patch; and obſerved, that as the law now ſtood, the publication of ſuch evidence could not be prevented. One of the clauſes of his Bill he propoſed ſhould give a penalty of 100l. on the publiſher, to any perſon who ſhould prove the fact of publication.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Paul moved for additional papers connected with the ſubject of his motion on the conduct of Marquis Welleſley.

Mr. W. Keene expreſſed his opinion in favour of the Marquis's conduct; and thought that no Governor-General ought to be cenſured for any ſingle inſtance in which he had deviated from the ſtrict letter of the law, to promote the good of the Empire.

Mr. Francis ſaid a few words in approbation of the conduct of Mr. Paul; and was followed by Mr. Fox, who deprecated impeachments of Governors General.

The papers were ordered; and Mr. Paul ſaid, he would lay one charge on the table on Tueſday, and two more in the courſe of the week.

MONDAY, *April* 21.—Mr. Fox brought down the Meſſage from his Majeſty, as given in the Lords; and then preſented the diſpatches connected with it.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for certain Papers and Diſpatches connected with the intended inquiry into the conduct of the Marquis Welleſley. He entered at great length on the preſent ſtate of affairs in India, to ſhow that they were reduced and calamitous.

Mr. Fox oppoſed the production of the papers alluded to; as tending to prejudge his caſe: he proceeded to argue, that the Marquis had been juſtified in his conduct regarding Ferruckabad, by the approbations of his ſuperiors.

Mr. R. Thornton, one of the Directors, ſpoke in favour of the motion; and Lords Caſtlereagh, H. Petty, Temple, and the Maſter of the Rolls, againſt it.—The original motion was rejected, on a diviſion, by a majority of 127 to 27..

TUESDAY, *April* 22.—The Hon. H. Erſkine, returned for Haddington, &c., and the Right Hon. W. Wickham, for Caſhel, took the oaths and their ſeats.

Sir J. Anderſon obtained leave for a Bill to enable the Proprietors of the new Houſes at Skinner-ſtreet and Snow-hill to diſpoſe of them by Lottery.

On the motion of Mr. Whitbread, the order authoriſing the Attorney General to inſtitute a civil ſuit againſt Mr. A. Trotter was diſcharged.

Mr. Percival moved for accounts of the expenſes of Volunteer Corps. He ſtated, that his object was to enable the Houſe to appreciate the mode in which the Secretary at War propoſed to deal with the Volunteers, which he conſidered as moſt extraordinary; and he thought it would induce 200,000 men to lay down their arms, and abandon the ſervice in diſguſt. He expreſſed his opinion at ſome length on the ſubject; in the courſe of which, he condemned any meaſures which might degrade that reſpectable body; while he regretted the intemperance with which ſome of the corps had anticipated the alteration.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that he conſidered the ſpeech of Mr. P. as calculated to inflame the minds of the Volunteers; and adviſed him to underſtand what was intended, before he preſumed to talk ſo confidently. He anſwered, in a ſimilar way, all the points of Mr. Percival's ſpeech; and concluded with aſſenting to the motion.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke at ſome length, to ſhow that the new plan might be rendered more agreeable than when it was firſt brought forward.

Mr. Windham, in reply to the ſpeech of Mr. Percival, denied, in the moſt pointed terms, ever having intended to diſband the Volunteers; and oppoſed the motion; but after a few words from General Tarleton, it was agreed to.

Mr. Paul moved that his firſt charge againſt Marquis Welleſley do lie on the table. It was read *pro forma*; and Mr. P. then moved that it be referred to a Committee this day three weeks; but on the motion of Mr. Sheridan, it was agreed that the motion, as well as an amendment propoſed by Mr. Fox, ſhould be withdrawn, till other papers were ready.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 23.—A new Writ was ordered for Wexford, in the room of Lord Loftus, now Marquis of Ely.

The Iriſh Houſe and Bank Note Duty Bills were read a third time, and paſſed.

After much other preliminary buſineſs, Mr. Fox moved the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, and took a detailed view of the aggreſſions of Pruſſia, in terms nearly ſimilar to the ſentiments of Lord Grenville on the ſame occaſion; but he did ample juſtice to his Pruſſian Majeſty, by ſtating that he had been miſled by the pernicious counſels of the enemies of Great Britain. He deprecated in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of that Monarch with reſpect to Hanover; ſhowed that at the time of the battle of

Auſterlitz

Auſterlitz he was the arbiter of the fate of Europe; and, contraſting the conduct of the King of Pruſſia with that of the Powers of Holland and Spain, declared that that of the latter was honourable, as they could not avoid furniſhing either money or men; but that the conduct of Pruſſia excited pity and contempt! Alluding to the ceſſion of Bayreuth and Anſpach, he obſerved, that the degradation of this ceſſion was much increaſed by the conduct of the people of Anſpach, who entreated their Sovereign not to abandon them: it was a great increaſe of diſhonour to ſell a brave and loyal people for what was called an equivalent: it was an union of every thing that was contemptible in ſervility, with every thing that was odious in rapacity. The remainder of his ſpeech illuſtrated, in ſtriking terms, the humility of Pruſſia; her diſgraceful ſubmiſſion to France; and the contempt which her want of fortitude had entailed upon her.

Lord Caſtlereagh expreſſed his high approbation of the ſentiments of Mr. Fox; and paid many compliments to Miniſters for the firmneſs of their reſolutions, and their ſpirit of conciliation.—The Addreſs was carried *nem. con.*

MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY'S IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Sheridan moved for the diſcharge of an order paſſed for printing a charge againſt Marquis Welleſley. He made ſome ſevere remarks on the conduct of the Member who had brought forward the buſineſs.

Mr. Paul ſpoke in his own vindication; and the motion was put and carried.

On the third reading of the Witneſſes' Bill from the Lords, a very elaborate diſcuſſion took place.—The Bill was oppoſed by Sir V. Gibbs, Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Maſter of the Rolls, and Mr. Percival; and ſupported by Mr. Morris, the Solicitor General, Mr. Fonblanque, and Mr. Fox. The Solicitor General and Mr. Fox ſupported the Bill, principally on the ground of the danger which would accrue to the criminal juriſprudence of the country, ſhould any doubt be entertained that a witneſs was bound to give his evidence on a criminal proſecution, though ſuch evidence might render him liable to a civil ſuit.—A diviſion then took place, and there appeared —For the third reading, 51; againſt it, 18; majority, 33.

THURSDAY, *April* 24.—Mr. Glaſsford took the oaths and his ſeat for Dumbarton, in the room of Sir J. Colquhoun, deceaſed.

Sergeant Beſt informed the Houſe, that ſeveral perſons for whoſe judgment he had the higheſt reſpect having thought that his Bill to prevent the publication of *ex parte* evidence would encroach upon the liberty of the preſs, he ſhould decline preſſing it on their attention.

The Cuſtoms Duty Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

FRIDAY, *April* 25.—The Tobacco Duty Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

INCREASED PAY OF THE NAVY.

Lord Howick roſe to move for an increaſe of pay to the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy. He paid many compliments to the bravery and loyalty of that deſerving body; and intimated the propriety of removing every cauſe of complaint among them. He was of opinion, that, conſidering the increaſed value of money, ſome addition to their pay was now neceſſary; and he was ſupported in that opinion by many experienced officers, whom he had conſulted. He alluded to the advance of pay which had been made in 1797; and obſerved, that no alteration then took place in the pay of Petty-officers, though the allowance to the Seamen was increaſed 5s. 6d. per month. One object for the propoſed addition was, that thoſe brave men might receive a compenſation for their hardſhips, without depending upon the precarious chance of prize-money. Though the ſcale of increaſe which he was about to ſubmit might appear extravagant to gentlemen who had not an opportunity of minutely examining the ſubject, yet he was convinced, the more it was conſidered, the more juſt and neceſſary it would appear. He now proceeded to detail the principle by which he propoſed that thoſe increaſed remunerations ſhould be regulated; and beginning firſt with the loweſt order, he thought Landſmen on board ſhips of war ſhould not be excluded. They entered voluntarily, and the hope of remuneration would animate their endeavours to become Able Seamen. The ſcale then would ſtand thus: Ordinary Seamen, per month, 2s.; Able Seamen, ditto, 4s.; Petty Officers, ditto, 5s.; Captains of the Top, Fore-maſt, After-guard, and Fore-caſtle, ditto, 9s. 6d.; Warrant Officers, ditto, 6s.; Chaplains, annexing to their office the duty of Schoolmaſter, per ann. 20l.; Lieutenants, per day, 1s.; Captains of all Veſſels under Sixth Rates, ditto, 4s.; all above Sixth Rates, ditto,

ditto, 6s.; Rear-Admirals, ditto, 3s. 6d.; Vice-Admirals, ditto, 5s.; Admiral, ditto, 7s.; Admiral of the Fleet, ditto, 10s. The totals of which together were eſtimated at 288,000l. upon rough calculation; but certainly leſs than 300,000l. In the preſent year, as the increaſe would not commence till the 1ſt of May, the amount was eſtimated only at 193,158l. For Maſters and Surgeons no increaſe was propoſed, their pay being already advanced. He then propoſed, that thoſe who were diſabled by age or infirmities ſhould be remunerated from the Cheſt at Chatham, or from Greenwich Hoſpital: the rates could not now be aſcertained; but the Governor and Superintendants of the Hoſpital had reported that it would not be neceſſary to have a greater aid than between 14 and 20,000l. from Government; and, with reſpect to Greenwich Hoſpital, though it was not intended to increaſe the allowance to indoor penſioners, as ſuch increaſe might tend to miſchievous purpoſes, yet it was propoſed to increaſe the out-door allowances from ten pounds a-year up to the full allowance of one ſhilling per day. One clauſe of his Bill would be to effect the appropriation of 1s. in the pound from all prize-money, for the purpoſes mentioned; while his Majeſty would cheerfully grant the ſame proportion from his droits of Admiralty. With reſpect to the Marines, he paid them the higheſt compliments for their eminent zeal; but as they were more properly connected with the Army, it was intended to give them the full benefit of meaſures which would ſpeedily be introduced relative to that branch of the ſervice.

Lord Garlies highly approved of the principle of the Bill, but thought that the moſt eſſential claſs of men were ſtill unprovided for: he meant the Warrant and Petty Officers, who were the life and ſoul of every man of war: he alſo thought that the Firſt Lieutenants ſhould receive an addition.—The Reſolutions were then put and carried.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Slave Trade Bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be read a third time on Tueſday.

Meſſrs. Roſe, Princep, and Generals Gaſcoigne and Tarleton, ſpoke againſt the Bill; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Fox in favour of it.

PROPERTY TAX.

In a Committee on this ſubject, Lord H. Petty ſaid, that it had been found expedient to make a number of verbal alterations in the Bill. In various caſes, a certificate would be granted, which being produced before the Commiſſioners, would exonerate them from further inquiry. It was provided, that all real property ſhould be ſubject to a duty of ten per cent. Annuitants, whoſe incomes did not exceed from 50l. to 100l. per annum, were to be indulged with exemptions, according to a ſcale or ratio increaſing in proportion to the ſmallneſs of their income. On further reflection it had appeared, that the benefits of theſe exemptions ſhould be allowed to perſons having an income of from 100l. to 150l. a-year; and this advantage ſhould not only be conceded to annuitants, but to all the deſcriptions of perſons poſſeſſing incomes of from 50l. to 100l. per annum. Whatever might be his diſpoſition to render the tax productive, there was another claſs of individuals who deſerved particular indulgence: he meant thoſe men who, by manual labour, earned more than 50l. a-year. Many of thoſe perſons, not only on account of their extraordinary ingenuity and induſtry, but from the danger to their health and exiſtence from the nature of their employment, received high wages: he ſhould therefore propoſe, that thoſe who, by their manual exertion, acquired 30s. per week, or 5s. per day, ſhould be exempted from the operation of the Act.

A long debate enſued on the referring to a Committee the Stipendiary Curates' Bill.

Lord Portcheſter ſpoke againſt it, on the ground of the power which it gave the Biſhops; and moved the previous queſtion; which was carried by a majority of 12.

MONDAY, *April* 28.—Lord St. Vincent's Annuity Deſcent Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Garlies propoſed two amendments in the Additional Navy Pay Bill; one was an increaſe of pay of 1s. per day to the Firſt Lieutenants of ſhips of the line, to be extended to the Lieutenants of 50 gun ſhips; and to add to the number of Petty Officers, by an increaſe of the Quarter-Gunners, at the rate of one to every four guns.

Lord Howick conceived the amendments to be inadmiſſible, and ſtated his intention to oppoſe them.—The report of the additional allowance was then agreed to.

A converſation aroſe on the propriety of ſubjecting the property of foreigners in the Britiſh Funds to the Income Tax; and

and a motion was agreed to, for an account ſhowing the amount of all exemptions granted to foreigners, with reſpect to dividends.

Mr. Paul moved the reading of the charge preſented by him laſt week, for the Impeachment of Marquis Welleſley. He lamented that the order for printing this important document had been reſcinded, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan. He denied, in the moſt poſitive terms, the aſſertion, that he had got a ſeat for the purpoſe of impeaching the Marquis; and added, that twenty-nine of the Court of Directors had ſtigmatized the conduct of that Nobleman, as being contrary to law. The laſt time he addreſſed the Houſe on this ſubject, he was told that he undertook this great cauſe at his peril. He did not, however, underſtand any ſuch thing. Did the Gentlemen who undertook the impeachment of Lord Melville undertake that cauſe at their peril? He truſted not; and he truſted alſo, that Lord Welleſley was now, to uſe an expreſſion of certain Gentlemen, in a tangible ſhape. He then, at great length, reſtated his firſt charge, already on the table, and moved that it be printed.

Dr. Lawrence ſeconded the motion; and

Lord Douglas ſupported it. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the Houſe would be guilty of a dereliction of duty, if, after it had ſuffered a charge ſo grave and ſerious to be laid upon its table, it ſhould refuſe to have it printed.

Mr. Windham alſo ſupported the motion; and obſerved, that Mr. Paul had been moſt cruelly treated by the Houſe for endeavouring to diſcharge his duty.

Mr. Fox ſpoke at ſome length, to ſhow that the charge, if printed, ſhould only be for the uſe of the Members.

Mr. Paul then ſaid, that he had moved for ninety-nine documents againſt the Marquis, only eleven of which had been produced.

Sir A. Welleſley defended his brother at ſome length; and ſaid, that with reſpect to himſelf, he had acted only in conſequence of the orders he had received, and ſhould not conceive himſelf anſwerable to that Houſe, or any other tribunal.

After ſome farther converſation, Mr. Paul conſented to withdraw his motion.

TUESDAY, *April* 29.—The Members proceeded to attend the trial of Lord Melville; and on returning to the Houſe, a Meſſage was received from the Lords, informing them that they had agreed to the Iriſh Bank Notes, Iriſh Houſe Duty Repeal, and Three Millions Exchequer Bills' Bill.

A long converſation took place on the Election Treating Bill. Sir R. Buxton, and Meſſrs. Paul, Francis, S. Stanhope, Captain Herbert, and Lord A. Hamilton, ſpoke againſt it; and Meſſrs. Baker and Tierney for its recommitment, which was carried by a majority of 24 to 14.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 30.—A converſation on the reſpective advantage of recruiting for limited and unlimited ſervice, took place between Meſſrs. Yorke, Windham, and Lord Caſtlereagh:—His Lordſhip and Mr. Y. contending, that the recruits enliſted for unlimited ſervice during a certain period (ſeven years) of the American war, were far more numerous than thoſe enliſted for limited ſervice.

ADDITIONAL FORCE ACT.

Mr. Windham moved the ſecond reading of the Bill for repealing the Additional Force Act.—On which

General Sir J. Pulteney roſe to oppoſe the meaſure: he went at much length into his objections; the principal of which were, that the preſent mode of raiſing men by the influence of Pariſh Officers was fully adequate to the object propoſed; while, with reſpect to raiſing men for general or limited ſervice, the Bill intended to be repealed embraced both principles, and was ſtrictly conformable to military regulations. From the papers upon the table, it was evident, that the men who, under this Bill, had enliſted for limited ſervice, afterwards cheerfully offered themſelves for general ſervice without any limitation, in the proportion of twenty to ſeventeen, and would have entered in a much larger proportion, had it been allowed by Government. It had been reported by officers of experience, that in many of the battalions entered for limited ſervice, they could have enliſted every man for general ſervice; and in one place the whole body of 350 men enliſted at once for general ſervice, with the exception of one man, whom the officer diſſuaded, as he had eleven children. One of the principal arguments againſt raiſing men in this way was, that it coſt double bounty. He would admit the bounty was ſomething higher for general than for limited ſervice; but if, for the difference of ſix guineas per man, men were to be enliſted for life and general ſervice, inſtead of temporary and local ſervice, the difference would not

not exceed 120,000l. He could not, therefore, diſcover any ſuperiority in the plan propoſed over the preſent Bill, which gave the country all the advantages of enliſtment both for general or limited ſervice.

Mr. Wilberforce ſaid, the Bill propoſed to be repealed was vicious and defective. In the three Ridings of Yorkſhire, he found that the difficulties were either ſo great as to prevent its operation, or that no man had been returned at all. In Bath, not one man had been raiſed, out of a quota of fifty-four.

Mr. Long ſpoke againſt the repeal; and animadverted on the conduct of the Secretary towards the Volunteers.

Mr. Hawthorne ſpoke at much length in ſupport of the repeal; and entered into a variety of ſtatements to prove the inefficiency of the Additional Force Act; the reſult of which was, that of 29,000 men to be raiſed by the pariſhes in England and Wales, only 6000 had been got, and of theſe the pariſhes had only procured 3927, which was not one-ſeventh of their proportion of the deficiencies of the Reſerve and Militia. In Ireland, by the operation of the preceding meaſures, 17,000 men would have been raiſed, whereas they had only enliſted 8000 through this Bill, to which there were local and inſurmountable difficulties.

Mr. Mainwaring obſerved, that he had inſurmountable objections to the exiſting Bill, though he thought the Secretary ſhould have waited till he had matured his plan, before he propoſed the repeal, in order to aſcertain if it were better: he detailed the hardſhips and oppreſſion of the preſent Bill, which operated chiefly upon the induſtrious tradeſman, who, in the eaſtern parts of the metropolis, had to pay 2s. 3d. and even 4s. in the pound, as a tax for procuring men, while the opulent pariſh of Mary-le-bone only paid 4d. in the pound.

Mr. Canning adviſed the Houſe to conſider whether any ſufficient reaſon had been given to induce them to depart all at once from thoſe principles which our anceſtors had cheriſhed. He contended, that if the ſelection made by ballot, and modified by the power of finding ſubſtitutes, were aboliſhed, the Militia would be annihilated; while the Bill which it was propoſed to repeal had produced from 16 to 18,000 men per year, a number equal to the whole amount of the caſualties of the ſervice. Hence he thought the new military plans were not called for by the preſent circumſtances. He paſſed an high eulogium on the Volunteers, and objected to taking the defence of the country from the men of property to whom it was now entruſted, and giving it to an armed rabble. He concluded a ſpeech abounding in pleaſantry with obſerving, that he would not oppoſe the Bill; but in order that it might be made better, he would move that it be read a ſecond time this day three weeks.

Meſſrs. Laſcelles, Baſtard, G. Vanſittart, R. Thornton, and Golding, ſpoke in favour of the repeal; and Meſſrs. S. Stanhope, S. Bourne, C. Dundas, General Norton, and Lords de Blaquiere and Stanley, ſupported it.—At length the Houſe divided on the amendment—Ayes, 119; noes, 235; majority, 116.

THURSDAY, *May* 1.—A Meſſage from the Lords ſtated, that they had agreed to the Cuſtoms and Tobacco and Snuff Duty Bills, without any amendment.

An addition was ordered to be made to the Judges' Salaries in Scotland, to take place from June laſt; the Judge of the Admiralty to have an addition of 400l. per annum, and each of the Judges of the Commiſſary Court of Edinburgh, to the amount of 150l. per annum; the latter to receive the net ſum, free from all taxes.

SLAVE IMPORTATION BILL.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of this Bill; on which

Mr. Roſe obſerved, that there had never been a Bill which, in his opinion, tended to inflict ſo deep a wound on the commerce and manufactures of the country as the preſent. He computed that it would occaſion a diminution in our manufactured exports to the amount of between two and three millions, beſides leſſening our export of Eaſt India commodities; and this at a time when the North of Europe was almoſt cloſed againſt us, and when meaſures were taking in North America to narrow the introduction of our manufactures into that country. Neither would this Bill tend to promote the cauſe of humanity. The Americans at preſent carried it on without any reſtriction. The object of the framers of the Bill, on the ſcore of humanity, would not therefore be attained; while our trade with Africa, which was exceedingly important, would receive the moſt ſerious injury.

Sir R. Peele followed on the ſame grounds; and added, that it ſeemed as if Gentlemen wiſhed that all human miſery ſhould be centered in one focus, and that

focus

focus ſhould be Great Britain. The preſent was not the time for ſuch a meaſure, when ſo many of our manufacturers were unemployed. Was it reaſonable that we ſhould aſſiſt an artful and gigantic adverſary in undermining our own manufactures and commerce?

General Gaſcoigne and Sir C. Price alſo objected to the Bill; the latter added, that if it paſſed, it would deſtroy a mart for Britiſh manufactures to the amount of 2,800,000l.

Mr. Fox ſpoke in favour of the meaſure; and declared he could ſee in it none of the diſaſtrous conſequences alluded to. He added, with reſpect to the total abolition, that neither he nor the other Miniſters had ever changed the ſentiments they had ſo repeatedly avowed upon it. They ſtill felt it as one involving the deareſt intereſts of humanity, and as one which, however unfortunate this Adminiſtration might be in other reſpects, ſhould they be ſucceſsful in effecting it, would entail more true glory upon them, and more honour upon their country, than any other tranſaction in which they could be engaged.—The queſtion being put, there were for the third reading, 35; againſt it, 13; majority, 22.—It was then paſſed.

FRIDAY, *May* 2.—A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that they had agreed to the Appraiſement and Wine Duty Bills.

Lord H. Petty moved for a Committee to conſider the objections which had been made to the Pig Iron Duty Bill; on which Meſſrs. Roſe, Wilberforce, and Lord A. Hamilton, expreſſed their determination to give every oppoſition to the Bill, as it was ſo bad a meaſure that no amendment could improve it.

Mr. Wilberforce moved for certain orders iſſued to the Captains of his Majeſty's cruiſers, in November 1797, to ſhow the intention of Government to prevent that branch of the Slave Trade which exiſted between the merchants of this country and the Spaniſh Colonies in South America.

A converſation aroſe on the ſubject of the Slave Trade, ſimilar to that of the preceding evening; in which Sir J. Newport ſupported Mr. Wilberforce; and expreſſed his hope that he would perſevere till he had cruſhed a trade which was a reproach to the country.—The papers were ordered.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

[THIS Gazette contains a letter from Captain Davie, late of the Favourite ſloop, dated off the Tris Pongas, December 28, announcing his having, on the 18th preceding, captured the French privateer, the General Blanchard, of 16 guns and 130 men, French and Spaniards, after an action of twenty minutes, in which the enemy had the Captain and ten men killed, and twenty-five badly wounded. Lieutenant Odlum, of the African rangers, a paſſenger, was the only perſon hurt on board the Favourite, and he but ſlightly wounded. Captain Davie ſpeaks in terms of warm commendation of Lieutenants Parſons and Ingram, and of Mr. Soady, Maſter.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

Admiral Duckworth having, in his public letter*, marked the diſhonourable conduct of Captain Henry, of the French ſhip Diomede, in running that ſhip on ſhore after he had ſtruck, has written a letter to Mr. Marſden, which appears in this Gazette, requeſting, that as character is much more valuable than life, his heavy charge againſt Captain Henry may be done away; the Captain, his officers, and ſhip's company, having given the ſtrongeſt teſtimony that the pendant was always flying, though the enſign was ſhot away; from which circumſtance the Admiral has no doubt that the Diomede was miſtaken for the Brave, the Commodore of which ſhip hailed the Agamemnon, and not Captain Henry.

Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief on the Jamaica ſtation, has tranſmitted two letters to the Admiralty; one giving an account of the capture of the El Carmen, Spaniſh packet, by the Magicienne, Captain Mackenzie, in the Mona Paſſage; and the other the following:—

His Majeſty's Ship Franchiſe, at anchor off Campeachy, January 7, 1806.

SIR,

Having received information from a Neutral, that ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels had

* See p. 237.

very lately arrived in the Bay of Campeachy, and conceiving it practicable, from the local knowledge I had of that place, that they might be cut out without running much risk, I have presumed, in consequence, to extend the limits of the orders with which you honoured me, and proceeded to this anchorage; and although I am well aware of the great responsibility, yet, as it was undertaken solely with a view of forwarding the King's service, by distressing his enemies, so I have the vanity to hope it will be sanctioned with your high approbation.

I have therefore the honour to report, that I last evening anchored the Franchise in quarter less four fathoms, a-breast the town of Campeachy; and as it was impossible, from the shallowness of the water, to approach nearer to the shore than five leagues, I dispatched the senior Officer, Lieutenant John Fleming, accompanied by Lieutenant P. J. Douglas, the third, Lieutenant Mends of the marines, and Messrs. Daly, Lamb, Chalmers, and Hamilton, midshipmen, in three boats, with orders to scour the Bay, and bring off such of the enemy's vessels as they might fall in with. But from the distance they had to row, joined to the darkness of the night, and the uncertainty of their position, it was four o'clock in the morning before they could possibly arrive, long after the rising of the moon, which unfortunately gave the enemy warning of their approach, and ample time for preparation, even to the tricing up of their boarding nettings, and projecting sweeps, to prevent the boats from coming alongside; and although the alarm was thus given from one end of the Bay to the other, and instantly communicated to the Castle on shore, yet nothing could damp the ardour and gallantry of the officers and crew who had volunteered on this (as it ultimately proved) hazardous service; for that instant, two of his Catholic Majesty's brigs, one of 20 guns and 180 men, the other of 12 guns and 90 men, accompanied by an armed schooner of eight, and supported by seven gun-boats of two guns each, slipped their cables, and commenced a most severe and heavy cannonading on the three boats, which must soon have annihilated them, had not Lieutenant Fleming, with great presence of mind and unchecked ardour, most boldly dashed on, and instantly laid the nearest brig on board. He was so quickly supported by his friend, Lieutenant Douglas, in the barge, and Mr. Lamb, in the Pinnace, that they carried her in ten minutes, notwithstanding the very powerful resistance they met with. The whole of this little flotilla pursued them for some distance, keeping up a constant firing of guns and musketry, which was so smartly returned both by the brig and boats, that they soon retired to their former position, leaving Lieutenant Fleming in quiet possession of his prize, which proved to be the Spanish Monarch's brig Raposa, pierced for sixteen, but only 12 guns mounted, exclusive of cohorns, swivels, and numerous small arms, with a complement of 90 men, but only 75 actually on board; the Captain, Don Joaquin de la Cheva, with the senior Lieutenant, the civil officers, and a boat's crew, being absent on shore. She appears almost a new vessel, coppered, sails well, and, in my humble judgment, admirably calculated for his Majesty's service. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have to announce, that this service was performed without the loss of a single man, and only seven slightly wounded. But I lament to say that that pleasure is in a great measure damped by the great effusion of blood on the part of the enemy, they having had an officer and four men killed, many jumped overboard and drowned, and the commanding officer and 25 wounded, many of whom, I am sorry to add, are, in the surgeon's opinion, mortally. I have, therefore, from motives of humanity, sent the whole of them on shore with a Flag of Truce, where the brave but unfortunate wounded can be better taken care of, which, I trust, you will approve. Lieutenant Fleming speaks in the highest terms of approbation of the prompt and gallant support he met with from Lieutenants Douglas and Mends, as well as the other officers and crew under his orders.

(Signed) C. DASHWOOD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council for embargoing vessels belonging to persons residing in ports or places situated upon the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, with the exception of Danes; and likewise establishing regulations respecting the delivering up of such goods, belonging to British subjects, on board such ships as have been laden in, or are coming consigned to, any ports of the United Kingdom. No property or freight money appearing to be due to the subjects of Prussia, or to persons residing in any ports

or

or places ſituate on the Elbe, Weſer, or Ems, reſpecting which proceedings are now depending, or may depend, in any of his Majeſty's Prize Courts, ſhall be reſtored; nor money decreed to be paid in conſequence of any decree of the Court of Admiralty, ſhall be paid to the perſons above mentioned.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 22.

This Gazette contains the following enclosure from Lord Cochrane to Admiral Thornborough:—

His Majeſty's Ship Pallas, off Chefferon, April 8, 1809.

SIR,

Having received information, which proved correct, of the ſituation of the corvettes in the River of Bourdeaux, a little after dark on the evening of the 5th, the Pallas was anchored cloſe to the ſhoal of Cordovan; and it gives me ſatisfaction to relate, that about three o'clock the national corvette la Tapageuſe, of fourteen long 12-pounders, and 95 men, which had the guard boats aſtern, was boarded, carried, and cut out, about twenty miles above the ſhoals, within two heavy batteries, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, by the Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Haſwell, Mr. Sutherland, the Maſter, Meſſrs. Perkyns, Crawford, and Thompſon, together with the Quarter-Maſters, and ſuch of the Seamen, the Serjeant, and Marines, as were fortunate enough to find places in the boats. The tide of flood ran ſtrong at daylight; la Tapageuſe made ſail; a general alarm was given; a ſloop of war followed, and an action continued, often within hail, till, by the ſame bravery by which the Tapageuſe was carried, the ſloop of war, which had been before ſaved by the rapidity of the current alone, after about an hour's firing, was obliged to ſheer off, having ſuffered as much in the hull as the Tapageuſe in the rigging. The conduct of the Officers and men will be juſtly appreciated. With confidence I ſhall now beg leave to recommend them to the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. It is neceſſary to add, that the ſame morning, when at anchor, waiting for the boats, (which, by-the-bye, did not return till this morning,) three ſhips were obſerved bearing down towards the Pallas, making many ſignals: they were ſoon perceived to be enemies. In a few minutes the anchor was weighed, and, with the remainder of the Officers and crew, we chaſed, drove on ſhore, and wrecked, one national 24-gun ſhip, one of 22 guns, and la Malicieuſe, a beautiful corvette, of 18 guns: their maſts went by the board, and they were involved in a ſheet of ſpray.

[After praiſing the conduct of all his Officers and men, particularly Mr. Tattuall, Midſhipman, and Mr. Drummond of the Marines, his Lordſhip ſubjoins the following liſt:]—

Killed—None.

Wounded—M. Molloy, both arms off; H. Crookman, in the arm: J. M'Donald, in the back.

Veſſels taken or deſtroyed.—Le Deſſaix, chaſſe maree, taken; l'Iſle d'Aix, ditto, taken; la Pomone, brig, taken: a large brig, burnt; a chaſſe maree, wrecked.—*National Ships.* La Tapageuſe, of 14 guns and 95 men, taken; la Malicieuſe, of 18 guns, wrecked; Imperial ſhip, of 24 guns, wrecked; Imperial ſhip, of 22 guns, wrecked.

[A letter from Captain Brace, of la Virginie, to Lord Gardner, ſtates, that on the 9th he captured a faſt-ſailing Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, called the Vengador, mounting 14 guns, with 82 men.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

[This Gazette contains an enclosure from Admiral Young, of a letter from T. M. Allan, of the Hind revenue cutter, dated off Catwater, April 21. It ſtates, that on the 18th the cutter fell in with a French brig privateer of 14 guns, three leagues N.N.E. of Scilly. She fired a broadſide and a volley of muſketry, and then crowded all ſail to get off; but after a running fight for three hours, ſhe ſtruck to the Hind, and proved to be l'Intrepide, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, eight of which were in the hold. The Captain and two of the crew were killed, and two wounded. The Hind had none either killed or wounded. The privateer had been out twenty days, and had captured four veſſels.

An enclosure from Sir A. Cochrane contains a letter from Captain J. Smyth, of the Woolverine, dated January 31, ſixty leagues to the windward of Barbadoes, and announcing the capture of the French ſchooner privateer la Petite Confiance, of 3 guns and fifty men; and another from Captain Barker, of the Grenada brig, dated off Grenada, February 18, ſtating the capture of the French ſchooner letter of marque Princeſs Murat, having two 42-pounders, one 9-pounder, and ſeveral ſwivels, with 52 men. The enemy had three men killed, and ſeven wounded; on board the Grenada, Mr.

Atkins, the Maſter, was wounded, and a boy killed. The enemy's guns were mounted in ſuch a manner as to enable them to bear at the ſame time in any direction. Captain Barker beſtows great praiſe on Mr. Malone, Sub-Lieutenant, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Briggs, Midſhipmen, and a party of the 60th Regiment, who were ſerving as marines, as well as on the whole of the crew.

A letter from Captain Younghuſband, of l'Heureux, to W. Marſden, Eſq., announces the capture of la Bellone French privateer, of 14 9-pounders, and 117 men; and of la Bocume, privateer, of three guns and 60 men. La Bellone had on board 8,000 dollars, being her owner's ſhare of a prize which they had carried into Cayenne.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Stockham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, to Admiral Lord Collingwood, giving an account of his having captured, on the 12th inſtant, in lat. 41. 53. N., long. 15. 27. W., the Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, Santo Chriſto del Paldo, Capt. Gonzales, of 14 guns and 67 men; out 15 days from Bayonne. The privateer had captured the Swediſh brig, Pomone, from Gottenburgh and Gibraltar, to Liverpool; a galliot, belonging to Hamburgh, from Liſbon to Cherbourg, and the Daniſh brig, Grunſtad; which latter veſſel was re-captured by the Thunderer, and ſent for England.]

SATURDAY, MAY 3.

[This Gazette contains two letters from Captain Younghuſband, of le Heureux, to Admiral Cochrane. The firſt is dated off Trinidad, Jan. 15, and announces the capture of the Spaniſh letter of marque Amelia, of eight 6-pounders, and 40 men, with a valuable cargo of dry goods and wine; and the Spaniſh brig Soledad, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, with brandy and wine.—The other, dated off Barbadoes, March 10, ſtates the capture of the French privateer le Huron, of 18 guns, and 130 men. The privateer had her Captain, Second Lieutenant, and two men killed, and ſeven wounded.

A Letter from Capt. Collier, of the Woolverine, to Admiral Cochrane, ſtates, that he captured on the 12th March, the French ſchooner la Tremeuſe, of 3 guns and 23 men, from Guadaloupe. Another from Lieutenant Briarly, of the Steady, dated Dec. 24, mentions his having proceeded in the Brilliant ſchooner, with a launch, to Pardo Bay, on the Spaniſh coaſt, and taken a row-boat privateer, with a ſchooner and two ſloops which ſhe had captured.

Capt. Sir E. Berry writes to the ſame Admiral, under date the 30th March, informing him of the capture, by the Agamemnon and the Heureux, of la Dame Ernouf ſchooner, from Guadaloupe, of 17 guns and 150 men.

Lieut. Shackleton, of the Rebuff, in a Letter to Sir J. Saumarez, ſtates, that on the 26th ult. he captured la Sorciere French Privateer, from St. Maloes, of 16 guns and 46 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 6.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. to Wm. Marſden, Eſq.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 14.

SIR,

I requeſt you will communicate to their Lordſhips, that, at half paſt three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majeſty's ſhip the London, which I had ſtationed to windward of the ſquadron, having wore and made the ſignal for ſome ſtrange ſails, I directed the ſquadron to wear likewiſe on the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W.; and, as day-light appeared, made the ſignal for a general chace: ſoon afterwards the London was obſerved in action with a large ſhip and a frigate, and continued ſupporting a running fire with thoſe ſhips, which were endeavouring to eſcape, until half paſt ſeven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ſhip, purſued alſo and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the ſquadron approaching faſt upon the enemy, (and the action having continued from before day light until 43 minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ſhip, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, ſtruck; and, at 53 minutes paſt the above hour, the frigate alſo followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Linois' ſword, and informed me that the ſhips which had ſurrendered to his Majeſty's colours were the Marengo of 80 guns, 740 men, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, 18-pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the Eaſt Indies; theſe ſhips being the remainder of the French ſquadron which had committed ſo much depredation upon the Britiſh commerce in the Eaſtern world. I have much ſatisfaction in ſtating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Captains Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, ſupported by the zeal and bravery of the officers

officers and crews of their reſpective ſhips, who claim my warmeſt thanks and acknowledgments; and whoſe exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordſhips' particular notice and favour. I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ſhips of the ſquadron, who ſhowed the moſt earneſt deſire to have cloſed with the enemy, an opportunity of diſplaying that valour and attachment to their King and Country, which, I am confident, they will be happy to evince upon ſome future and more favourable occaſion. I have enclоſed a liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, as well as their defects; and have likewiſe forwarded a particular ſtatement of the ſhips captured, together with an account of the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, being the moſt correct that could be aſcertained from the Roile d'Equipage. Rear-Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as ſeveral other officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

Killed on board the London: W. Rooke, Midſhipman; 6 Seamen, and 3 Marines. Deſperately wounded, 10 Seamen, and 5 Marines. Slightly wounded, 3 Marines. Officers wounded, Lieut. Faddy, dangerouſly; W. Watſon, Midſhipman, ſlightly.

Killed on board the Amazon, R. Seymour, Firſt Lieutenant; Lieut. E. Prior, of Marines; 1 Seaman, and 1 Marine. Wounded, G. Marcus, Quarter-Maſter, ſeverely; and 5 Seamen.

[On board the Marengo and Belle Poule, there were 65 killed; and 80 wounded, including Linois.]

[This Gazette alſo contains a Letter from Capt. Maitland, of la Loire, to Lord Gardner, announcing the capture on the 22d ult. of the Princeſs of Peace Spaniſh ſchooner, of 14 guns and 63 men; her firſt cruiſe from Payſage. Alſo a Letter from Capt. Collier, of the Minerva, to W. Marſden, Eſq., dated off Cape Finiſterre on the 26th ult. announcing the capture, by the Conflict gun-brig, of the French lugger Finiſterre, of 14 guns and 52 men.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 10.

Copy of a Letter tranſmitted by the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

Colpoys hired brig, off the Glenans, April 25, 1806.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the 19th inſtant, ſtanding along ſhore between the Glenans and the Iſle Groer, with the Attack in company, I perceived two chaſſe marees at anchor in the entrance of the river Doniſan, and which, upon our approach, quitted their anchorage and ran up the river. Finding it neceſſary to ſilence a two gun battery before the boats could get to them, I landed with twelve men from each brig, and after a ſhort ſkirmiſh got poſſeſſion of, and nailed up the guns (twelve-pounders); I afterwards brought the veſſels down the river, and deſtroyed the ſignal poſt of Doniſan. I am happy to acquaint your Lordſhip that the only damage we ſuſtained was having ſome of our ſtanding and running rigging and ſails cut. I have to acknowledge the ſupport I received from Lieutenant Swaine by his well directed fire upon the enemy's guns during the time we were reconnoitring the river and beach. I feel much obliged to Mr. Wood, Aſſiſtant Surgeon of the Growler, who volunteered his ſervices, and attended the party that landed.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

T. USHER.

Copy of a Letter from Michael Novella, Commander of the Felicity Private Ship of War of Twelve Guns, to W. Marſden, Eſq., dated at Gibraltar, the 1ſt of March, 1806.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that during my laſt cruiſe to the Weſtward, I made the following captures, viz.—The French privateer Joſefina, of one 18 pounder and two 9-pound carronades, and 37 men.—Two Spaniſh gun-boats, Nos. 12 and 15, commanded by Lieutenants of the Navy, mounting each one 24-pounder, one 36-pounder carronade, and two ſwivels, and 45 men.—And his Majeſty's late lugger Experiment, mounting four 4-pounders, and manned with 30.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MICHAEL NOVELLA, ✕ his Mark.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

[Tranſmitted by Admiral Young.]

Druid, Plymouth Sound, May 9.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 1ſt inſt. I fell in with the French brig corvette, which, after a run of 160 miles, we cliaſed into the ſquadron of Rear-Admiral Stirling, where ſhe was brought to at 11 o'clock, P. M. She proved

proved to be le Pandour, of 18 guns, ſix-pounders, (two of which were thrown overboard during the chace,) and 114 men, commanded by M. Malingre, Capt. de Vaisseau, from Senegal to France.—Rear-Admiral Stirling has ordered me to take poſſeſſion of her.—I have brought her into this anchorage, and have the honour to be, &c.

P. B. V. BROKE.

To the Right Hon. Lord Gardner, &c. Cork.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, FRIDAY, MAY 16.

WHITEHALL, MAY 15.

A diſpatch has been received at the India Houſe from Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart., dated Illahabad, the 4th Dec. 1805, of which the following is an extract:—

"I have now the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that, on the 22d ult. a Definitive Treaty was concluded between the Right Hon. Lord Lake, and the Plenipotentiary Agent of Dowlut Row Scindiah, upon terms which appear to me to be calculated to eſtabliſh the relations of amity and concord between the two States, upon the moſt ſecure and permanent foundation.—Your Honourable Court will alſo have the ſatisfaction to be appriſed of the expectation which I confidently entertain of a ſpeedy and favourable termination of hoſtilities with Juſwunt Row Holkar, and of the conſequent important reduction in the military charges of the ſeveral Preſidencies inſeparable from a ſtate of war.—I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that perfect tranquillity prevails in every quarter of the Company's dominions; and I am not aware of the probability of any occurrence of a nature calculated to diſturb it, or to impair the fundamental ſources of the Britiſh power and proſperity in India."

Diſpatches have been alſo received from Sir G. H. Barlow, dated Illahabad, the 24th of Dec., from which it appears, that, in conſequence of the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah, and the confident expectation of a peace with Holkar, orders had been iſſued for the return of the troops belonging to the Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay, within the limits of thoſe Governments where they were to be diſtributed in cantonments, and placed on a peace eſtabliſhment.

SATURDAY, MAY 17.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Collingwood, with one encloſed, giving an account of his Majeſty's ſhip the Renommée, Captain Sir T. Livingſtone, (one of the ſhips ſtationed off Carthagena, for the purpoſe of watching the enemy's ſquadron,) having, on the 4th inſtant, captured the Spaniſh brig of war the Vigilante, mounting 18 guns; viz. twelve 12-pounders, long guns, and ſix 24-pounders, ſhorter, with a crew of 109 men.]

Alſo the following:

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir H. Popham to W. Marſden, Eſq., dated on board H. M. S. Diadem, Table Bay, March 4, 1806.

SIR,

I beg you will do me the honour to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, at 9 this morning, a ſhip was diſcovered coming from the Southward under a preſs of ſail, and, ſoon after, two more; one of which the ſtation on the Lion Rump reported to be of the line, and an enemy's ſhip, upon which I directed the Diomede and Leda to ſlip, and keep on the edge of the South Eaſter, which had partially ſet it on the Eaſt ſide of the Bay. At eleven the headmoſt ſhip hoiſted French colours and ſtood towards the Diadem; and, by this time, I was ſatisfied, from the judicious manœuvres of the ſhips in the offing, that they could be no other than the Raiſonable and Narciſſus. At twelve the French frigate paſſed within hail of the Diadem, when we changed our colours from Dutch to Engliſh, and directed her to ſtrike, which ſhe very properly did immediately, and I ſent the Hon. Capt. Percy, who was ſerving with me as a volunteer, to take poſſeſſion of her. She proved to be la Volontaire; is nearly 1100 tons, and mounts 46 guns, with a complement of 360 men on board. I congratulate their Lordſhips that, by this capture, detachments of the Queen's and 54th regiments, conſiſting of 217 men, who were taken in two tranſports in the Bay of Biſcay, are reſtored to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE our laſt publication, hoſtilities have actually commenced between Pruſſia and Sweden. Count Lowentjelm, who was ſtationed with 400 Swedes in the Duchy of Lauenburg, having refuſed, in conformity to orders received from his Sovereign, to deliver up that part of the Hanoverian Territory to Pruſſia, two Pruſſian regiments were ſent to drive him by force from his poſſeſſion near Ratzburgh. The Swedes made a gallant reſiſtance to the Pruſſian attack; but they were obliged at laſt to cede to a vaſt ſuperiority of numbers, and to retreat into Mecklenburg. In this ſkirmiſh a Pruſſian Lieutenant was killed and four or five men wounded: on the ſide of the Swedes, two were killed, three wounded, and one taken.

Every exertion is making by the King of Sweden to reſiſt the attack of the Pruſſians.

It is ſtated, that the Pruſſian arms affixed to the public offices in the Electorate of Hanover bear the inſcription *Proviſional*.

Letters from Copenhagen contain poſitive aſſurances of the determination of the King of Denmark to maintain his neutrality.

The *Moniteur* has lately given the firſt of a budget of abuſe againſt England, and promiſes a monthly continuance of it. In a ſpeech of one of the Members of the Legiſlative Body, the ſpeaker inſiſts much on an expreſſion of the late Earl of Chatham, which (however applicable when made) does not altogether ſuit the preſent day: it was, "that not a ſingle ſhot ſhould be fired in Europe without the permiſſion of his Government."

The ſame paper tells us, "that the Grand Penſionary of Holland, Schimmelpennick, has entirely loſt his ſight, and muſt have a ſucceſſor."

A Memorial has been preſented to the Members of the Batavian Republic againſt the projected change of the Conſtitution of that Country. The Memorial has a vaſt number of ſignatures to it.

The French Papers have dwelt chiefly on the ſurrender of the Bocca di Cattaro to the Ruſſians, and the anger of Buonaparte upon that event. The Moniteur aſſerted, that "*the Dalmatian Provinces muſt be delivered up to the French* by the Auſtrians; *and that the French will not receive them from any other hands!*"

It appears that a ſmall French Flotilla has been captured or diſperſed by an Engliſh frigate near Civita Vecchia. Gaeta ſtill continues to defend itſelf, and impedes the operations of the French in Lower Italy. The Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal has ſent away all the inhabitants who cannot be made ſerviceable in the defence of the place.—It is ſaid the King of Naples will ſoon embark at Palermo for Barcelona; the Queen will likewiſe leave Sicily, and only the Hereditary Prince remain there.

In the General Orders iſſued by General Sir James Craig, to the Britiſh army in Sicily, previous to his departure from thence, is the following paragraph:—

"In taking his leave of the army, and aſſuring it of his beſt wiſhes for their honour and ſucceſs, General Sir J. Craig is deſirous of bearing teſtimony to the good conduct of the men; which, with the exceptions of a few caſes of miſbehaviour in individuals, has uniformly been much to his ſatisfaction. In commending the conduct of troops under his command, Sir James is, however, not in the habit of flattering their vices; and he is obliged to expreſs his regret, that in countries where the acceſs to wine is ſo eaſy, they have not quite furniſhed an exception to the general obſervation, that ſobriety is not the virtue of an Engliſh ſoldier. The prevalence of this ſcandalous vice of drunkenneſs ſullies our military character, and renders indiſpenſable a ſeverity of diſcipline, as diſgraceful to the objects of it as it is painful to thoſe who are under the neceſſity of enforcing it."

A letter from Berlin of the 13th inſt. gives a ſtatement of a Council being held, in which Count Keller's pacific councils obtained the ſanction of the King, and of Count Haugwitz having got leave to *retire* for ſome weeks to his eſtates in Silefia. This may be true; but it is certain, that a late order for excluding the commerce of England from the Pruſſian ports has been retracted; and that the Pruſſian Court has ſent orders to the *Ports in the Baltic* to receive Britiſh veſſels in a friendly manner; and this is a fact of much more conſequence than the reſignation or diſmiſſal of Count Haug-

witz,

witz, as it ſufficiently ſhows the decline of his influence. *If* ſuch an important change in the policy of Pruſſia has taken place, againſt the counſel of that Miniſter, his reſignation may be expected as a matter of courſe.

The general deteſtation of Count Haugwitz's politics, was manifeſted by frequent inſtances of popular indignation at Berlin. Three ſeveral times his windows were broken, and it was found neceſſary to eſtabliſh a patrole before his houſe, to prevent the repetition of a ſimilar outrage.

Some of the German Journals ſtate, that the Ruſſians have evacuated Raguſa and Cattara; and that the differences between France and Auſtria have been amicably adjuſted.

It appears by the New York Papers, that the American Legiſlature have agreed to authorize the Preſident to employ the ſum of 2,000,000 of dollars, to facilitate the negociations with Spain; and it is alledged that this ſum has actually been ſent to Buonaparté as a fee to purchaſe his good offices. It is poſſible that this is the purchaſe money of the Floridas, which France is to compel Spain to cede, and this is the price paid in advance. But, whether as a fee, or as a price paid to France for the territory of a third party, the tranſaction appears to be of a very queſtionable nature. It has excited great indignation in the United States, and is regarded as unworthy of an independent nation. Indeed, if it be paid as a bribe to procure the mediation of Buonaparté, it is in the higheſt degree baſe. If it be the purchaſe money paid in advance to Buonaparté for the territory that he compels Spain to give up, it is the moſt immoral, diſguſting tranſaction, that can be imagined; becauſe it is neither more nor leſs than hiring a bully, or bravo, to procure for them an acquiſition which they covet, but which they have not the courage to attempt. Even if they had a right to the object, the manner is moſt diſhonourable, and never, we believe, was heard of before among nations. We muſt remark, however, that the tranſaction is not ſufficiently explained in the Papers which have arrived, to enable us to form a deciſive judgment reſpecting it.

A Jamaica Paper ſays—'We are informed that the real object of the voyage of a Cartel which was lately ſent hither from St. Domingo by Rear-Admiral Leſcheſgues, was to procure from the Officers of his ſquadron who were captured, and are now priſoners of war, their atteſtation of his bravery and gallantry in the late action; which they one and all refuſed to comply with, on account of his manifeſt cowardice. Accounts alſo brought by the Cartel ſtate, that l'Imperial loſt two Captains, three Lieutenants, and ſeveral Enſeigns de Vaiſſeau, in the late engagement; and that upwards of 600 of her crew were drowned, in attempting to reach the ſhore.'

STATE PAPERS.

Copy of a Note from Mr. Secretary FOX, *to Baron* JACOBI KLOEST, *dated 17th March, 1806.*

The underſigned is commanded by his Majeſty, to ſtate to Baron Jacobi Kloeſt, for the information of his Court, the great anxiety felt by his Majeſty at the manner in which poſſeſſion has been taken of the Electorate of Hanover. If his Pruſſian Majeſty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching ſo near that part of his frontier, to take to himſelf the military occupation of the Electorate, it does not appear to his Majeſty, that it was by any means neceſſary that the civil Government of that unhappy country ſhould be ſubverted, or that an army more numerous and conſequently more injurious to the inhabitants than neceſſity required, ſhould be maintained there. His Majeſty relies with the greateſt confidence on his Pruſſian Majeſty's declaration, that the preſent occupation is merely temporary; but his Majeſty cannot but expreſs a wiſh, that the declaration on this point were more ſolemnly made in the face of Europe. The honour of the Court of Berlin, as well as the conſideration mutually due to each other, from two Princes ſo nearly connected in blood and alliance, ſeem to call for a clear explanation on this important ſubject.

His Majeſty, on his part, deſires to be equally explicit, and to put an end to all hopes, (if ſuch indeed have been entertained by the Court of Berlin,) that any convenience of political arrangement, much leſs any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his Majeſty ſo far to forget what is due to his own legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian ſubjects, as to conſent to the alienation of the Electorate.

His Majeſty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anſpach, and other parts of his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions,

dominions, to Bavaria, in conſequence of a Convention with France; but he does not pretend any right to interfere, nor to give any opinion, with reſpect to the propriety of the meaſures, whatever they may be, which his Pruſſian Majeſty may deem eligible for the intereſts of his Crown and People; at the ſame time it is to be obſerved, that his Majeſty, whether in his capacity of King of Great Britain, or in that of Elector of Hanover, was in nowiſe a party to the Convention alluded to, nor reſponſible for its conſequences. The ceſſions therefore which his Pruſſian Majeſty may make to his Majeſty's enemies, can ſurely never be alledged as a juſtification of taking to himſelf his Majeſty's lawful inheritance.

His Majeſty therefore hopes, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will follow the honourable dictates of his own heart, and will demonſtrate to the world, that whatever ſacrifices the preſent circumſtances may induce him to make with reſpect to his own territories, he will not ſet the dreadful example of indemnifying himſelf at the expenſe of a third party, whoſe ſentiments and conduct towards his Pruſſian Majeſty and his ſubjects have been uniformly friendly and pacific.

Downing-ſtreet, March 17, 1806.

NOTE VERBALE *of the* PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Until the exploſion of the laſt Continental War, his Pruſſian Majeſty had no other object in view, than to ſecure the tranquillity of his Monarchy, and that of the neighbouring States.

He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every Court. He has been deſirous of doing the ſame ſince the breaking out of the preſent war. But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has conſidered Hanover as her conqueſt, and her troops were on the point of entering it, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of it definitively, according to the pleaſure of the French Emperor, without the poſſibility of his Britannic Majeſty's preventing it.

The occupation of that country by his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the ſhutting of the ports in the German ſeas, and that of Lubeck, againſt the Britiſh Flag, (as was the caſe during the poſſeſſion of Hanover by the French,) were the indiſpenſable conditions of an arrangement by which the country is ſecured againſt the entry of Foreign troops, and the quiet of the North of Germany preſerved.

This has not been obtained without painful ſacrifices on his Majeſty's part. Thoſe of the Houſe of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the King's meaſures, but are the inevitable conſequences of a war, which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavoured to prevent. This war might have produced ſtill more ſerious conſequences. The Treaty between Pruſſia and France at leaſt protects the Northern States from farther evils; and could every Power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the ſyſtem he has adopted, the King would with juſtice obtain the gratitude of all.

SWEDISH DECLARATION.

From the moment his Swediſh Majeſty had determined upon taking a part in the coalition againſt the uſurpations of Napoleon Buonaparte, his Majeſty had fixed his attention upon the preſervation of the Electoral poſſeſſions of the King of England upon the Continent, which had been evacuated by the French troops. Ready to enter them with a Swediſh and Ruſſian army, united under his orders, his Majeſty haſtened, upon the firſt intelligence of the movement of a Pruſſian corps towards that country, to inquire into the intentions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and in full confidence to demand of him, whether the march of his troops had the ſame object as that of the combined army: namely, that of reſtoring the Electorate of Hanover to its legitimate poſſeſſor, and in that caſe to concert with his Pruſſian Majeſty the joint meaſures to be taken. The King of Pruſſia, from that period, evaded entering into any explanation relative to this important object, and that in a manner far from friendly. The irreſolution ſince manifeſted by this Sovereign, in joining the cauſe of the Allies, could not but tend to augment his Majeſty's ſuſpicion; and his Majeſty did not heſitate to anticipate events, in cauſing it to be publicly made known, at a period when the intentions of the Court of Pruſſia, with reſpect to the States of his Britannic Majeſty, could only be matter of conjecture, that the country of Lauenburg ſhould ſtill remain under the protection of the Swediſh troops, until a Convention for that purpoſe was concluded with the King of England. It was the ſole right of this Monarch only, as proprietor of the country, to decide upon

upon the future fate of his Hereditary States: every arrangement, therefore, relative thereto, between France and Prussia, was inadmissible.

It was, notwithstanding, upon the arrangement, that the King of Prussia, in his Proclamation of January 27, which was published soon after, endeavoured to assert his right to the complete occupation of the Electorate of Hanover. The reiterated protestations made by the Court of Berlin on this occasion, of being induced to take this step merely to save that country from greater calamities, ought to have been received as a guarantee for its future independence. This language, however, did not last long: instead of regarding the Electorate as a *dépôt* till the return of a general peace, as his Prussian Majesty had solemnly announced in the Proclamation before cited, a new Proclamation, issued from Berlin, dated April 1, announced, on the contrary, the definitive union of these provinces to the Prussian Monarchy, a measure which the Court of Berlin pretended was founded upon the right of conquest, and a formal treaty with France.

In this state of things, the King, faithful to his engagements with his Britannic Majesty, thought he could not use too much circumspection when the abandoning of the German States of his Ally became the subject of consideration, which being once delivered from the presence of the Swedish troops, must soon have fallen under the power of the Prussians. His Majesty, therefore, confining himself to the protection of the countries on this side of the Elbe, on his departure from Ratzeburg, declared, that having left in this Duchy a corps of Swedes, under the orders of the Aid-du-Camp General Commandant Count Lowenhielm, he should look upon any attack upon these troops and the independence of the country, as a measure of aggression against his own States. This declaration has been repeatedly made, and particularly in the letter of Count Lowenhielm, dated April 13, to the Prussian Military Commandants in Hanover, and the country of Mark. Count Lowenhielm said expressly, that he had the strictest orders to defend Lauenburg against any foreign troops that should attempt to enter it. Notwithstanding this, a detached corps of Prussians passed that frontier at Marienstatt, on the 23d of this month, and in spite of the brave resistance of the Swedish troops, by the superiority of their numbers, they took forcible possession of the country.

Under the present circumstances, the King could not regard this violent measure otherwise than as an act of hostility on the part of his Prussian Majesty; *consequently he has ordered an Embargo to be laid upon all the Prussian vessels in the Swedish ports.*

If his Majesty has so long delayed to resent the outrages committed upon him and his Allies by the Court of Berlin, it has arisen from his Majesty's constant wish to avoid every thing that might lead to a rupture as long as possible. The intimate connexion subsisting between the King of Prussia and Napoleon Buonaparte, the declared enemy of the three allied Courts; the exclusion of the English commerce from the ports and rivers of the North of Germany, together with the unjust authority established in the Electorate of Hanover; all these were sufficient indications of the real system of his said Majesty; and the attack which has been just made upon the Swedish troops in Lauenburg has put the last seal to it.

The undersigned, specially charged by the King, his Master, to treat with the accredited Ministers of the two allied Courts, has received his Majesty's express orders to expose the above-mentioned facts, in order to enlighten the public opinion upon the present situation of affairs between the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin.

COUNT DE FERSEN,
Grand Marshal of Sweden.

Letter from MR. DE WETTERSTEDT, *private Secretary to his Swedish Majesty, to* MR. D'ALOPEUS, *Russian Minister to Sweden, at Nieburgh.*

Head-quarters, Greifswald,
SIR, *April 6.*

I have this day received the letter of the 3d instant, which you did me the honour of writing to me, and which I lost no time in laying before the King my master. It is by his orders that I take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you his intentions respecting the important subject of your official dispatch.

His Majesty was not in the least surprised at the demand made by the Prussian Government concerning the evacuation of the territory of Lauenburgh, for he has been a long time in expectation of it; and particularly as he considers this

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new proceeding as a natural conſequence of the ſyſtem of his Pruſſian Majeſty. Any attack upon the Swediſh troops in the Lauenburgh would be, in effect, a formal declaration of war againſt Sweden, and would put the final ſeal to this ſyſtem, by proving that the Court of Berlin is even ready to ſhed blood to promote to their full extent the ambitious views of Buonaparte. His Majeſty has nothing to reproach himſelf with. He has only followed what the principles and the intereſts of his Ally dictated to him.

With ſuch motives for his guide, his Majeſty will make no alteration in the meaſures he has adopted, and will not aſſuredly, upon the eve of hoſtilities, make choice of that moment to withdraw his troops from a province, which conſequently would fall under the authority of a power as foreign to the wiſhes of its inhabitants, as it is contrary to the expreſs will of its Sovereign.

The reſult of theſe obſervations is, that the King has ordered me to communicate to you, that his Majeſty is determined to abide the conſequences of the approaching events; that ſtrong in the juſtice of his cauſe, and relying implicitly upon the decrees of Providence, he is reſolved to meet whatever circumſtances may reſult from the preſent criſis of affairs.

WETTERSTEDT.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with a munificence which does him honour, has preſented 500l. to the Fund now raiſing for the relief of the diſtreſſed Germans.

Earl Nelſon and his heirs, by a meſſage from the Crown, ſince confirmed by Parliament, is to have a grant of 5000l. per annum, and 120,000l. to purchaſe a family eſtate.

Lord Henry Petty has abandoned the Pig Iron duty bill, and ſubſtituted a tax on Private Brewing in lieu of it.

The Lords of the Treaſury have officially written to General De Lancy, directing him to pay into the Bank, within three days, 93,000l., which, according to the report of the Army Commiſſioners, it appears he has retained of the public money, as Barrack Maſter General.

The Catholics of Dublin have preſented an addreſs of congratulation to the Duke of Bedford; in which they ſay, "Bound, as we are, to the fortunes of the Empire, by a remembrance of paſt, and by a hope of future benefits—by our preference, and by our oaths—ſhould the wiſe generoſity of our Lawgivers vouchſafe to crown that hope which their juſtice inſpires, it would be no longer our duty alone, but our pride, to appear the foremoſt againſt approaching danger; and, if neceſſary, to remunerate our benefactors by the ſacrifice of our lives."

The Duke of Bedford made the following reply:

"In the high ſituation in which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to place me, it is my firſt wiſh, as it is my firſt duty, to ſecure to all claſſes and deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this part of the United Kingdom, the advantages of a mild and beneficent adminiſtration of the laws. With this important object in view, I entertain no doubt that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the City of Dublin will, by their loyalty to their King, their attachment to the Conſtitution, and their affection for their fellow ſubjects, afford the ſtrongeſt recommendation to a favourable conſideration of their intereſts."

MAY 2. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; when, amongſt other buſineſs, a report from the Committee of City Lands was read, for enlarging the Seſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey; which was agreed to, and referred back to them to be carried into execution.—The Court adopted the Model, marked No. 1, for a monument to be erected in Guildhall, to the memory of the late Lord Nelſon; and the Committee were empowered to give directions for the execution of the ſame.

7. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Garrow obtained a Rule againſt Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, of the Guards, as the avowed author of a book which contained a libel againſt Mr. Sullivan, who was one of the Under-Secretaries of the Colonial Department.—The ſame day, Mr. Garrow obtained a Rule againſt Capt. G. Tower, of the York North Riding Militia, for ſending a ſeries of abuſive letters to a Mr. Secum, a magiſtrate of Ipſwich.

8. This day the Anniverſary of the Inſtitution of the Literary Fund was held at Freemaſon's Tavern. The company was entertained with the recitation of Poems, compoſed by Gentlemen, friends to the Inſtitution, and with ſongs adapted to the occaſion. The Duke of Somerſet was in the Chair. The company was numerous and reſpectable. The Prince of Wales has charged the Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the life of his Royal Highneſs, with the ſum of 200 guineas a year, to accommodate its Committees, &c. with a Houſe or Muſeum bearing its name; and a regular ſubſcription is now opened for a Houſe Fund. When the Duke of Somerſet retired, the Chair was taken by the Earl of Chicheſter, and afterwards by Alderman Rowcroft, who nominated the Stewards for the next year, and made an animated appeal to the Company in behalf of the Inſtitution.

The marriage of Lord Kinnaird has been damped by an accident befalling a female ſervant, going in his Lordſhip's curricle to Boyle Farm: the horſes, taking fright near the great gate, ran away; when the woman, in attempting to ſave herſelf, caught the branch of a tree, and had her arm torn off.

10. This evening, at nine o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Steptoe, butcher, in Bear-alley, Fleet-market, which conſumed nearly the whole of his houſe, and a part of the adjoining one; very little of the property was ſaved. Mr. and Mrs. Steptoe were both at their ſhop in the market when the accident happened, and three fine children, who were in bed, periſhed in the flames.

As a young girl, named Anderſon, of Deeping Saint James, Lincolnſhire, was returning from ſchool, ſhe was ſtruck by a fire-ball, which cauſed her inſtant death.

Chriſtopher Simpſon, lately executed at Lancaſter, for highway robbery, confeſſed he had broken open above 80 houſes, ſtolen 30 horſes, and committed more highway robberies than he could remember!

12. This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the College Committee met at the India Houſe; after which, Charles Grant, eſq., the late Chairman; the Hon. Wm. F. Elphinſton, the preſent Chairman; Mr. Parry, the Deputy; the Secretary; Mr. Wilkins, the Librarian, and the reſt of the Members of the Committee, proceeded from the Houſe, in two carriages, for Hailybury, near Hertford, in order to aſſiſt at the ceremony of laying the firſt ſtone of the College, to be erected there for Students intended for the Company's Civil Service in India.

Mr. John Graham having declined, on account of ill-health, to accept the Chief Magiſtracy of the Police, in the room of Sir Richard Ford, deceaſed, Mr. Read, a Barriſter, and Major of the Temple Volunteers, is appointed in his room. This day he took his ſeat at the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, accordingly.

15. The Inſolvent Debtors' Bill went through a Committee of the Houſe of Lords. Its benefit is to extend to all perſons impriſoned for debt, previous to the firſt of February laſt, whoſe debts do not exceed 150l.

17. This morning, about one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Hungerford, Berks; and before aſſiſtance could be procured, ten houſes were completely deſtroyed.

Letters from Dublin ſtate, that Dwyer, the Wicklow Rebel Chief, and his companions, who were ſhipped off for Botany Bay, roſe on the crew on the voyage, and carried the veſſel into the Brazils.

Laſt week, Matthew Mark Watſon, a youth about 16 years of age, was found hanging in a cellar at Huntingdon; on being taken down, various experiments were tried to bring him to life, but to no purpoſe.—A ſpirit of *inquiry* led this youth to *hang himſelf*, in order to aſcertain what ſenſations it would produce!

A ſhort time ſince, a woodcock's neſt was found by ſome children, gathering fuel in Calvin's Wood, in the pariſh of Bucklebury, Berks; the rarity of this excited a great deal of curioſity in the neighbourhood, and drew numbers to the ſpot: the bird was daily fluſhed from the neſt by her unwelcome viſitors, who had thus repeated proofs that the eggs did not belong to one of any other genus, nor to another of the numerous ſpecies of the ſnipe; they are conſiderably larger than the partridge's, nearer the ſize of the Guinea hen's, and ſpeckled with a darker brown; the neſt, placed on the ground, conſiſts of dry leaves and feathers, which the hen apparently has plucked from her body.

Mr. Elkington, the celebrated drainer, got laſt year, from ſome boggy land which he hired of Lord Crew, the amazing produce of 174 buſhels of good oats; from five buſhels and eleven quarters of ſeed, ſown broad-caſt. This extraordinary return has been made from land which a few years ago was not worth one ſhilling per acre; but is now actually worked to profit by *exhauſting* crops without manure.

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The Vigilant, of 74 guns, in ordinary at Portſmouth, which ſunk in January, is now raiſed. It appears, that her ſinking did not ariſe from any leak; but it is ſuppoſed the water, at various times, came in at the ſcuppers; and from the inattention of ſome perſons on board her, ſhe was neglected to be occaſionally pumped.

A few days ago, at a ſale of old furniture, at Wolverhampton, a poor woman bought an arm chair for a few ſhillings; and ſhortly afterwards, on attempting to repair it, ſhe found, in the ſtuffing of the back and bottom, gold and ſilver coins of George I to the amount of 100l. The broker, on hearing of the circumſtance, applied for legal aid to recover the property, but without effect.

It does not appear to be yet determined how far the plan of drilling and dibbling wheat anſwers the purpoſes of the farmer; but the following experiment by Mr. Charles Miller, of Cambridge, ſhows to what an aſtoniſhing extent the increaſe of wheat may be carried, with care:—

On the 8th of Auguſt, he took up a plant of wheat which had been ſown in the beginning of June, and he divided it into 18 parts, each of which was tranſplanted ſeparately; about the latter end of September, they were again removed, and divided into 67 roots; in the end of March following, and beginning of April, they were ſeparated into 500 plants, which yielded 21,109 ears; and the ſingle grain thus yielded 570,000 fold! the produce meaſuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 47lb.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

Due preparation being made in Weſtminſter Hall for the trial of Lord Melville, a motion was made by Lord Auckland, in the Houſe of Lords, on the 28th of April, to forbid the printing of the trial until it was concluded. The accommodation for the reception of the Lords, Commons, &c. &c. in Weſtminſter Hall, were the ſame as on the trial of Mr. Haſtings, only upon rather a larger ſcale, allowing for the additional Members occaſioned by the Union. By the Union alſo, the Peers of Ireland, with their ladies and ſons, (not Members of the Houſe of Commons,) were entitled to places. On the morning of the 29th, the Lords and Commons aſſembled; among them were preſent, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Suſſex, Glouceſter, &c. The galleries were full, except in one part behind the Managers' box. A very large proportion of the audience in the galleries were beautiful and elegant females; the whole not leſs than 3000 perſons.—Lord Melville took his place, and ſat within the Bar, at the back of the Peers, juſt before Meſſrs. Adam and Plomer, his counſel. After the ceremonies of reading the charges, &c. were gone through, the Lord Chancellor called on the Managers of the Houſe of Commons to make good their charges; upon which, at 10 minutes paſt 12, Mr. Whitbread began a ſpeech which laſted 3 hours and 20 minutes. At the concluſion, the Houſe adjourned to the next day.—30th, the trial was reſumed with the uſual ceremony, and witneſſes examined. May 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, were alike employed in reading the report of the Commiſſioners for Naval Inquiry, hearing exceptions by Lord Melville's Counſel, examining witneſſes, &c. The Court was each day crowded; the Prince and Royal Dukes were frequently preſent, many Peereſſes, &c. &c. On the 5th, the examination of Mr. Trotter commenced about 11 o'clock, and finiſhed at 4 in the afternoon. He admitted, that he was the private agent of Lord Melville, as well as Deputy Paymaſter, and alſo that he had advanced his Lordſhip ſeveral loans of money, but denied that his Lordſhip had applied the public money to his own uſe or emolument; ſo far from it, he ſaid that he believed his Lordſhip would have ſpurned at the offer, had ſuch a one been made to him.—6th, the trial proceeded, and adjourned over to the 8th, on which day, as well as the 9th, ſeveral witneſſes were examined.—On the 10th, Sir S. Romilly ſummed up the evidence for the proſecution. He ſpoke 3 hours and a half, and the Court adjourned to the 13th, which day and the 14th, were occupied by Mr. Plomer, who ſpoke near 4 hours each day in defence of his Lordſhip. Mr. Adam, on the ſame ſide, engaged the attention of the Court the whole of the 15th. On the 16th and 17th Mr. Whitbread replied to Mr. Plomer and Mr. Adam, and ſupported the proſecution, which finally cloſed the proceedings. The Peers agreed to take the matter into conſideration on the 28th; but in the mean time their Lordſhips ordered—"That no perſon ſhall preſume to publiſh any account of the proceedings of the High Court of Parliament, touching the Impeachment of Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, till after their Lordſhips ſhall have delivered their final judgment upon the ſaid Impeachment."

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

MAY 2.

At Oakham, Surry, Lady King, of a daughter.

At Grantham, the lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. of a daughter.

10. In Pall-mall, the lady of Sir Frederic Eden, of a ſon.

11. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the Ducheſs of Beaufort, of a daughter.

22. In Red-lion-paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, Mrs. J. B. Nichols, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN COKE, eſq. of Woodhouſe Villa, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Wilmot, of Spondon, Derbyſhire.

Captain Cotton, of the Guards, to the Hon. Miſs Coventry, eldeſt daughter of Lord Deerhurſt.

Lord Robert Seymour to the Hon. Miſs Chetwynd, ſiſter of Lord Viſcount Chetwynd.

John Drummond, eſq. banker, to Miſs Barbara Cheſter.

The Hon. William Herbert, ſon of the Earl of Caernarvon, to the youngeſt daughter of Lord Viſcount Allen.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 17.

SIR THOMAS PARKYNS, bart. of Bunny Park, Nottinghamſhire, aged 77.

24. Mr. Mileſon Hingeſton, aged 68, formerly a bookſeller in the Strand, but lately holding a place in the office of ordnance.

14. At Exmouth, W. Joſeph Thomas, eſq.

17. At Jerſey, Lieutenant-General Andrew Gordon, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in that iſland.

At Sans Souci, near Dublin, the Earl of Lareſborough.

20. At Hull, John Ruſſell, eſq. R.A., portrait painter in crayons to his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales.

Mrs. Steffana Maria Angela Weiſchell, wife of Mr. Charles Weiſchell, ſecond female ſinger at the Opera Houſe, in her 22d year.

The Rev. Mr. Dewſnop, of Ewerby, near Sleaford.

21. William Egerton, eſq. of Tatton Park, Cheſhire, M.P. for that county.

22. Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Sutton Sharpe, eſq. of Nottingham-place, Mary-le-Bone, and ſiſter of Samuel Rogers, eſq. author of "The Pleaſures of Memory."

John Ayton, eſq. of Harleſton, in Norfolk, in his 73d year.

The Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Horley, near Woodſtock.

23. John Milbanke, eſq. brother of the late Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart.

25. Thomas Sumpter, eſq. of Heſton, in the county of Cambridge.

26. The Hon. Charlotte Penelope Monckton.

The Rev. Joſeph Watſon, vicar of Godmancheſter, near Huntingdon.

27. Mr. Collins, of Drury-lane theatre.

Dr. Nathan Haines, D.D., prebendary of Southwell, vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham, and rector of Cotgrave, in his 79th year.

At Bath, Robert Hyrle Hutchinſon, eſq. barriſter-at-law.

At Allenkeads, in his 58th year, the Rev. Joſeph Carr, M.A.

At Biſhop Auckland, the Rev. Peter Bowlby, LL.D. aged 77, regiſter to the dean and chapter of Durham.

28. William Nedham, eſq. of Wareley Park, Huntingdonſhire, in his 66th year.

MAY 1. The Rev. Francis Merreweather, rector of Combhay and Foxcote, near Bath.

2. At Dalby, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Lumley, LL.B. rector of Dalby, and forty years rector of Branſby, both in the county of York.

Sir

3. Sir Richard Ford, knt. chief magiſtrate of the Bow-ſtreet office of police.

At Newton Kyme, John Wycliffe, eſq. major of the Ouſe and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

4. Mr. James Lacey, of St. Clement's-inn, in his 79th year.

At Bath, W. Bathurſt Pye Benet, eſq. of Salthrop Houſe, Wilts.

5. Thomas Pitt, eſq. ſheriff of the city of Worceſter, organiſt to the cathedral, and conductor of the Muſic Meetings there.

John Burton, eſq. clerk of the ſurvey of Chatham Dock yard.

At Whitby, Mr. John Jackſon, late maſter and owner of a veſſel in the Newcaſtle trade.

Thomas Williams, eſq. of Tidenham Houſe, Glouceſterſhire.

In his 86th year, the Rev. Thomas Salt, M.A. rector of Helderſham, Cambridgeſhire, vicar of Naſing, Eſſex, and formerly of St. John's, Cambridge.

Lately, at Farley, in Staffordſhire, the Rev. John Bill, rector of Draycot, in that county, formerly of Chriſt College, Cambridge, B.A. 1748.

7. Ralph Carr, eſq. of Dunſton Hall, in the county of Durham, in his 95th year.

8. At Melkſham, Wilts, Mrs. Anne Yearſley, the well-known poetical Milkwoman of Briſtol.

Lately, the Rev. S. Lawry, M.A. rector of Blunham, in Bedfordſhire.

9. At Forthampton, in the county of Glouceſter, William Henry Beauchamp, eſq. third ſon of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, deceaſed.

10. Mr. Davis, principal clerk to the Merchant Taylors' Company.

At Bath, Beckford Cater, eſq. of Oxwich Houſe, near Sudbury, in the county of Somerſet, and of Church Hall, Eſſex.

Mr. Robert Crewne, clerk of the Mercers' Company.

Lately, Richard Gorges Fetteplace, eſq. of South Lawn Lodge, Oxfordſhire, aged 43.

16. At Bath, William Blaythwayt, eſq. of Dyrham Park, Glouceſterſhire.

17. Effingham Lawrence, eſq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity houſe.

The Rev. John W. Harriſon, A. M. rector of St. Clement's, Shrewſbury, and a minor canon of the Cathedral church of Worceſter. Many years previous to his diſſolution, he had ſuffered much from excruciating pain in his head; which, in compliance with his own expreſs deſire, was inveſtigated by Mr. Cole, who, on opening the head, found the membranes that ſurrounded and divided the brain, to be oſſified, and the brain itſelf had been ſubjected to a great degree of inflammation, and was become indurated; ſo that inſtead of being ſurpriſed at Mr. Harriſon's ſinking prematurely into his grave, at 44 years of age, it may be deemed almoſt miraculous that his life was protracted to ſo late a period.

18. John Mitford, eſq. formerly a commander in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

19. St. Michael le Fleming, bart. M. P. for the county of Weſtmorland. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit at the office of Lord Howick, with whom he was tranſacting buſineſs.

The Rev. William Butts, rector of Little Wilbraham, and vicar of Grand-Cheſter, formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge, B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771.

20. The Right Hon. John Monſon, Lord Monſon. Born May 25, 1753.

W. Walton, eſq. accountant general of the Bank of England.

21. The Rev. Mr. Wood, ſecond maſter of St. Paul's School.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madrid, Admiral Don Franciſco Solano, aged 80 years. He latterly bore the title of Marquis Del Socorro, which, according to a cuſtom of the Spaniſh Court, he received for conducting, during the American war, a Spaniſh ſquadron, to the aſſiſtance of the French fleet. In his youth he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his aſtronomical attainments, and his travels in the interior of South America.

Mr. W. Woodfall, chief juſtice of Cape Breton, lately at that place. He was the ſon of the late Mr. W. Woodfall, well known for his private worth and literary powers, and was a young man of a very reſpectable character: his talents and profeſſional attainments well qualified him for the ſituation he held; and a work which he publiſhed, on the Law concerning Landlord and Tenant, fully proves that he might have ariſen to conſiderable repute, if he had remained in this country. He fell a ſacrifice to the climate, and his anxiety to diſcharge his duty; for, though labouring under ſevere infirmity, he would often be carried into Court, where he has fainted during his official exertions. He has left a widow and three children.

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EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1806.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Reduc	3 perCent deferr. to com. 1808	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perCt	Irish Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
Ap. 26	213¾	59⅞ a 60¼	59⅜	——	77⅜	92¾	——	17 1-16	1½	2⅛	——	——	——	——	180	1s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
28	213	60 a ⅛	59⅝	——	77⅝	93	——	17⅛	1 7 16	2¼	——	——	——	——	——	1s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
29	213	59⅞ a 60⅛	59¼	——	77½	93	——	17 1-16	——	2¼	——	——	——	——	179¾	1s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
30	212½	60 a ⅛	59¼	——	77½	93	——	17 1-16	——	2¼	——	——	——	——	——	2s pr	3s pr	20l 5s
May 1	holiday																	
2	212	60 a ⅛	59⅛	——	77⅝	92⅞	——	17 1-16	——	2¼	58⅜	——	——	——	——	2s pr	3s pr	20l 5s
3	212	59⅞ a 60⅛	59⅛	——	77¼	93⅛	——	17⅛	——	2¼	——	8 9-16	——	——	——	——	3s pr	20l 5s
5	——	60 a ⅛	59⅛	——	77¼	93⅛	——	17⅛	——	2¼	——	——	——	——	——	2s pr	3s pr	20l 5s
6	211	60 a ⅛	59⅛	——	77¼	93¼	——	17⅛	1½	2¼	58⅜	8 9-16	88⅝	——	179½	——	——	20l 5s
7	210¼	60⅛ a ¼	59⅜	——	77¼	93¼	——	17⅛	1½	2½	58⅜	——	——	——	179¼	2s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
8	210½	60⅛ a ¼	59½	——	77⅜	93⅜	——	17⅛	——	2½	——	8 9 16	88¾	——	——	2s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
9	210	60⅛ a ¼	59½	——	77⅜	93⅜	——	17⅛	——	2½	58⅜	8 9-16	——	——	179¼	1s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
10	210	60⅛ a ¼	59½	——	77¼	93⅜	——	17 3-16	——	2½	——	8⅝	88¼	——	——	1s pr	3s pr	20l 7s
12	209½	60⅛ a ¼	59½	——	77⅝	93¼	98⅝	17 3-16	——	2½	——	——	——	——	——	2s pr	3s pr	20l 7s
13	209½	60⅛ a ¼	59½	——	78	93⅜	——	17 3-16	——	2½	——	8⅝	89	——	——	1s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
14	209½	60 a ¼	59½	——	77⅞	94	——	17 3-16	——	2¼	58¼	8⅜	——	——	——	2s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
15	holiday																	
16	209½	60 a ⅛	59⅜	——	77⅞	93⅞	——	17 3-16	1 7-16	2¼	58⅜	8⅝	——	——	183⅛	1s pr	1s pr	20l 7s
17	holiday																	
19	——	60 a ¼	59⅛	——	77¾	93⅞	——	17 3-16	——	2½	58⅜	——	——	——	183¼	par	par	20l 7s
20	210	60 a ¼	59⅝	——	77⅞	94	——	17 3-16	——	2½	——	8 9-16	——	——	184	par	1s dis.	20l 10s
21	——	60 a ¼	59½	——	77¾	94	——	17 3-16	——	2¼	58½	8 9-16	——	——	183½	2s dis.	1s dis.	——
22	209	60 a ⅛	59⅜	——	77⅝	94⅛	——	17 3-16	——	2⅜	58⅛	8 9-16	——	——	183½	2s dis.	1s dis.	20l 15s
23	208	59⅞ a 60	59½	——	77¾	94	——	17 3-16	——	2½	58⅛	——	——	——	183½	2s dis.	2 dis.	20l 15s
24	——	——	59⅝	——	77⅞	——	——	17¼	——	2¼	——	8 9-16	——	——	——	2s dis.	1 dis.	20l 15s
26	holiday																	
27	holiday																	

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